17 MARCH 1983

Lebanon

Status of Negotiations -- Israeli officials "close" to the recent talks in Washington said the U.S. Administration's new proposals are reasonable and could be the basis for an arrangement with Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported on 17 March. However, Israel has made it clear to the United States that an agreement will not be reached unless "free Lebanon" commander Major Sa'd Haddad is integrated into the security arrangements. Earlier, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir spoke of a "certain closing of the gaps" in the U.S. and Israeli positions regarding an IDF presence in Lebanon and normalization, but he admitted that differences of opinion remain on some topics, according to remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Speaking at Ben-Gurion Airport on his return to Israel, Shamir also affirmed that Israel has "absolutely no intention of or interest in extending the IDF stay in Lebanon in order to gain any kind of political benefit or profit in any sort of area."

After former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam's meeting with President Reagan, Salam and Foreign Minister Elie Salim telephoned President Amin al-Jumayyil, who briefed his Cabinet on the atmosphere of the Lebanese-U.S. talks in Washington, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio announced that the talks in Netanya scheduled for 17 March have been postponed until 21 March.

Soldatov Remarks, Israeli Reaction -- According to Voice of Hope radio, Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov told President al-Jumayyil that if war breaks out again between Israel and Syria, the Soviet Union will intervene and that the Soviet intervention will be "sizeable." The radio reported that after his 16 March meeting with Al-Jumayyil Soldatov told newsmen that the question of Soviet intervention in the event of a Syrian-Israeli war is "hypothetical," but that if such a war occurs, "we will intervene." Although both Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios reported on the Soldatov-Al-Jumayyil meeting, neither quoted him as saying the Soviet Union would intervene in the event of a Syrian-Israeli war.

A senior Israeli source cited by MA'ARIV on 17 March said Soldatov's statements, "according to which the USSR will intervene if a war breaks out between Israel and Syria," are aimed at creating a "panic atmosphere" and are the first official expression of the deepening Soviet involvement in Syria and of the Soviet Union's "direct intervention" in Lebanon. Israel expects the United States to act against the Soviet challenge, the spokesman added.

Security Situation -- Two IDF officers were killed when their vehicle hit a mine east of Beirut, Jerusalem radio reported. The Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the attack, asserting that the Israeli vehicle was destroyed by RPG fire, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. Italian multinational force troops near Beirut airport opened fire at a suspicious vehicle early on 17 March, wounding the driver, Beirut radio noted. Earlier, the radio cited an AFP report that the "Islamic Struggle organization" has claimed responsibility for the 16 March attack on a U.S. patrol in the area. Lebanese Army units meanwhile detained 340 suspects in connection with the recent attacks on U.S. and Italian forces, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

The "National Front for the Liberation of Lebanon" claimed that its forces killed or wounded 10 of Major Haddad's militia in an attack south of Jazzin, according to the Voice of Arab Lebanon. In another incident in the south, IDF soldiers fired in the air to disperse a demonstration in Sidon by Palestinian refugees calling for the release of detainees from Ansar camp, Jerusalem radio reported. Three girls were wounded and four youths were arrested.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad held talks with Jimmy Carter on Middle East developments and the "factors" Syria views as necessary for the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region, Damascus television reported. A Damascus radio commentary asserted that although Carter is not in Syria on an official visit, the visit by a former U.S. president whose name is linked with the Camp David accords and whose purpose is to conduct talks with senior officials in the region cannot be a "tourist or private factfinding visit." The radio declared that despite Carter's stand during his presidency Syria will listen to what he has to say and will tell him what it has to say. Syria has never been "an introvert" and has never avoided dialogue or the exchange of opinions, the radio asserted.

Jordan

King Husayn arrived in Bonn for a brief working visit during which he will meet with FRG President Karl Carstens and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Amman radio announced.

Saudi Arabia

The paper AN-NADWAH said it is pointless for Jordan to negotiate with the United States since the Israeli defense minister has made it "quite clear" that Israel will never stop building new settlements in the West Bank, SPA reported. The paper added that repeated invitations to Jordan to join the Camp David accords suggest only that Israel is hatching "a new conspiracy."

Israel

New Party -- The formation of a new religious party, Matzad, headed by National Religious Party (NRP) member Hayim Druckman, was announced during a meeting in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio added that Druckman will subsequently resign from the NRP and the new party will compete in both the Knesset and local elections.

Trade Talks With Egypt -- Talks in Cairo between Israeli and Egyptian commercial delegations have ended, Jerusalem radio announced. Avraham Asheri, director of the Israeli Ministry of Commerce and Industry, said he is "absolutely confident" that these talks will soon have "genuine results" while the head of the Egyptian delegation expressed "optimism" over the results of the meetings, the radio added.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Tunis for a "surprise visit" to North Yemen, KUNA disclosed. According to "reliable Palestinian sources," 'Arafat will inspect Palestinian forces in San'a' and discuss the PNC decision to unify all revolutionary forces in the Palestine Liberation Army, KUNA added.

Libya

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived in the Soviet Union and was met at the airport by Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Tikhonov, Tripoli radio reported.

Kuwait

During a KUNA interview Oil Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah stated that the United States decided to prohibit Kuwait from prospecting for oil and gas on U.S. federal lands because there are no "concessions" for U.S. companies to prospect for oil in Kuwait. The Kuwaiti minister pointed out that the dispute between Kuwait and the United States is "minor and purely legal."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 9 MARCH SESSION

Angola's Dos Santos

MB1111643 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 19 Mar 83

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi on 9 March -- recorded]

[Text] Madam President, distinguished heads of delegations, ladies and gentlemen:

In the pursuit of its anti-imperialist tradition, New Delhi has been the precursor of Bandung, which outlined the principles of nonalignment. It is therefore not by chance that your excellency's government and the authorities and population of your beautiful city have once more given us the opportunity to discuss and look for solutions for the most burning issues faced by the nonaligned countries and other underdeveloped nations. Actually, the holding of this summit conference in India is the result of initiatives taken by the government your excellency leads in a clear demonstration of its awareness of the dangers that threaten our movement, and of its responsibilities in the establishment of international equilibrium for the sake of maintaining peace and progress for humankind. Thus, your excellency has assumed the leadership of our movement, the movement of the nonaligned countries, not because of statutory reasons but mainly because of merit and the high sense of responsibility which derive from India's position as a pioneer of nonalignment.

It is with a profound feeling of sympathy and solidarity from the Angolan people and their vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party, that we point out your courageous policy of independence, which places your country in a position equidistant from the exisiting military blocs without prejudicing your efforts to defend the freedom the peoples, democracy, understanding, and beneficial cooperation among nations.

The dynamism of your foreign policy, which is based on peaceful coexistence, equality and respect for the sovereignty of states, is the guarantee that the election of your excellency to such a high post will strengthen the positions of our movement and will stress its anticolonialist and anti-imperialist nature in the international arena. I want to associate myself with all the previous speakers and thus express our warm felicitations and wishes of lots of successes in the fulfillment of the high functions that have been vested in you. I also want to thank the people and the Government of India for the hospitality and care that have been enjoyed by the delegation I head, and for the material and technical facilities that have been made possible and have been a success.

The maneuvers of division, diversion, and intimidation orchestrated by the enemies of our movement, who tried to sabotage the holding of its seventh summit, have resulted in total failure thanks to the firmness, intelligence and shrewdness of Comarde Fidel Castro, the outgoing president, and of the Coordination Bureau, and thanks to the collaboration and constructive attitude of the member-states, particularly Iraq and India. I salute this enormous victory of our organization, which has strengthened its cohesion. I also salute the delegations present at this conference. Such a victory is a display of the strength, vitality, importance and sympathy that the principles of nonalignement have achieved within the modern world.

The growing adherence of countries that have since the Bandung conference freed themselves from the colonial yoke, from fascist oppression, and from exploitation of man by man in all continents has turned our movement into a majestic current of world opinion, which defends international freedom, democracy, security, stability and peace in a constructive and unselfish manner.

For this reason we are happy to express our friendly salutations to the countries which, during this conference, have become full members of the movement, while hoping that their participation will aid in the strengthening of the role and policy of nonalignment.

As for Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Republic of Cuba, and outgoing president of the movement of the nonaligned countries, I want to express our sincere gratitude for the dedication and competence that he has displayed in managing of the destiny of our movement, for his correct principles, his ability, perseverance and wisdom which are inherent in his outstanding personality as a statesman and revolutionary, and which have been shown during his mandate when he dealt with burning issues such as the crisis between Iran and Iraq, the Afghanistan problem, the Middle East drama, the OAU crisis and others. Thanks to these qualities, our organizations' unity and combativeness have been maintained and strengthened. During this period, the aggressiveness of imperialism reached unprecedented levels, and, as a result, local regional conflicts have doubled in such a way that they can endanger unity within our movement.

Despite the economic difficulties, the blockade imposed by American imperialism, and its continuing threats against Cuba, this brother country has fulfilled with abnegation and with indomitable sacrifice the mission that had been entrusted to it. At the same time Cuba had developed a friendly and exemplary cooperation with the nonaligned countries in the framework of the South-South dialogue for consolidation of all our independence and social progress. The new and many-sided cooperation that exists between the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba is the result of this new political relationship among the peoples -- peoples which have put their own inalienable desire, interests and rights foremost. It is for this reason that Cuba is attacked by imperialism, which sees its area of exploitation of a labor force and of someone's riches being restricted.

Angola reiterates that it will always choose its partners as a sovereign nation and without giving way to imperialist threats and blackmail, and will only bear in mind the interests and aspirations of its people.

Madam President, we are aware of the crisis that affects the life of the world as a whole. By agreeing to host this seventh summit of the nonaligned countries, India has struck a severe blow against the imperialist plans for domination and exploitation of the peoples, thus contributing effectively to the survival and unity of this important forum at a time when we are witnessing one of the most serious crises of the capitalist economy. This is an indispensible forum for us to agree on our program of action for self-defense and for bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Such a crisis, as we know, is a continuous phenomenon inherent in the capitalist system and one which deeply affects the underdeveloped countries, the majority of which are part of our movement. At present, we watch the fall of economic growth in the underdeveloped countries in general. There are growing difficulties regarding the fulfilment of their needs, the import of foodstuffs, of energy and of finished goods due to the rising deficit in the balance of payments, the deterioration of the terms of exchange and deliberate manipulation of the prices of raw materials. The high interest rates, the increase in foreign debt and the difficulties in gaining access to the international financial markets have reduced the investment ability of the underdeveloped countries. These situations as a whole, or in part, are factors of destabilization or social disequilibrium, which affect the political, economic, social, and even military stability of the underdeveloped countries, which see their independence and sovereignty being even more threatened. The present economic crisis of the world capitalist system has a very pernicious effect in our underdeveloped countries because these countries are unfortunately dependent in many different ways on the imperialist economy.

The present system of international institutions was established at the end of World War II and without the participation of the countries of the so-called Third World, which were then under almost total colonial domination. It is evident that we, who joined the international arena a while ago, today face countless disadvantages which require correction. Apart from the corrective measures, which will have to be introduced at the level of national economic structures so that our countries can be less dependent on programs of humanitarian aid, it seems for us that the struggle against underdevelopment has to be seen in terms of reforming international economic relations with a view to forming a new international economic order. This must be established on a just basis, and the efforts agreed upon will have to be urgently developed in order to achieve progress in the fields of vital importance for the underdeveloped countries, such as food, energy, finance and commerce. A number of recommendations have already been made in this regard, and all it needs now is to implement the decisions already taken -- bearing in mind the evolution of the world political and economic situation since the sixth summit was held in Havana -- in order to materialize the North-South dialogue.

There is no doubt that there is a pressing need to strengthen the unity and the ability of the nonaligned countries and other underdeveloped countries to negotiate with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of complementarity, equality and reciprocity of advantages. At the same time there is a need for increased economic cooperation among the nonaligned countries themselves, and between the latter and other underdeveloped countries in the framework of what has been formally described as the South-South dialogue. The widening of this second path of cooperation will not only increase the negotiating power with the capitalist developed countries, but will also represent an important way of promoting individual and collective self-sufficiency of the underdeveloped countries on a complementary basis while making a more rational use of our potentials and resources.

Mr President, in the meantime, it will not be possible to create a more just and equitable new world economic order unless there is an end to the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and if we do not make significant progress in the field of disarmament, since this is the only way to obtain the material and financial means necessary for economic and social development. The arms race is a threat to the independence of nations and to international peace and security, as well as to the survival of mankind itself. The spiraling accumulation and sophistication of nuclear weapons and other arms of mass-extermination, together with the crisis in detente and in other efforts to avoid cold war, and the imperialist obsession in negotiating from positions of strength, have led to the present escalation in international tension which might result in a war even more nefarious than the previous ones.

Talks on arms limitation and on disarmament among the main world powers must be encouraged and supported by all currents of opinion in our countries and in the world, since the right to choose between war and world peace cannot be a prerogative of only one country or a small group of countries. Peace is the right of all mankind, which has to fight in a united front to preserve it. Peace is a necessary and indispensable condition for development and for the happiness and well-being of the peoples. It is only imperialism, which needs to have localized, regional or other types of war in order to maintain its policy of oppressing the people and plundering their natural resources. To pursue this objective, imperialism uses diplomacy to sabotage the implementation of our decisions and resolutions, and to impede the consolidation of understanding, the democratization in international relations and economic and social cooperation. The basis of the new international economic order, as outlined in international strategy for development of the United Nations' third decade of development, and which rests on multilateral cooperation and on the correct channelling and utilization of financial resources has been questioned not only because the resources designated for international institutions and for developmental aid are small, but also because such aid is being used as a means of influencing the policies and the national priorities of the benefitting underdeveloped countries.

This sort of economic blackmail, coupled with political, diplomatic and military pressure, constitutes the rationalization for and the irrefutable evidence of the renewal of the policy of the use of force or the threat of its use in international relations; the denial of the inalienable right of the colonized peoples to self-determination and independence; aggression and military intervention, including the use of mercenaries under the slightest pretext against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of nations; and other hostile measures against the countries which adopt independent stances. Thus, because of imperialism, tensions in Africa have been increased, particularly in southern Africa, as well as those in Central America, and in the Caribbean and in Southwest Asia.

In Africa, thanks to the courageous struggle being waged by the African peoples, the process of liquidating the last vestiges of colonialism and racism has entered its final stages. Aware of this reality, the South African regime has developed, with the support of the Western powers, a great military capability. It has militarized its police regime, it conducts armed aggression and acts of sabotage, and it couples its direct action with the use of mercenaries and puppets against the countries of the region with the double objective of impeding the development of the armed struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa waged by SWAPO and the ANC respectively, the sole and legitimate representatives [broadcast goes off the air for a few seconds] the sovereign countries of southern Africa, to promote subversion and to create conditions for the imposition of neocolonial governments which are docile in the face of the designs of imperialism.

It is in this context that the People's Republic of Angola has been subjected to continuing unprovoked armed aggression which has culminated in the occupation of a considerable part of its province of Cunene. By this illegal occupation of our territory bordering Namibia, the racist South Africans thought that they would stop the armed struggle of the Namibian people. The truth, however, is that the struggle has intensified because it is a struggle that is not taking place in Angola, but rather inside Namibia itself, and it is being waged by the Namibian people to win their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The international community has handed the Namibia issue over to the United Nations, which has the duty to legally administer the territory. It is not an Angolan problem.

As members of the international community and in compliance with the pertinent resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its Security Council, the people and Government of Angola have offered their unyielding and internationalist solidarity to SWAPO. For this reason there can be no argument that justifies the occupation of part of our territory by South Africa. Certain western countries of the so-called contact group, particularly the United States, deliberately ignore such an illegal occupation and prefer to interfere in the internal affairs of Angola, instead of demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading South African forces from Angola, they divert world attention with a gross maneuver of diversion and blackmail by conditioning the independence of Namibia to the withdrawal of the internationalist Cuban troops from Angola.

This matter is not part of UN Resolution 435 on Namibia's decolonialization, and neither the Western contact group nor the United States has been empowered to deal with it. Therefore, we reject this interference in our internal affairs. The presence of the internationalist Cuban forces in Angola only concerns the Governments of Angola and Cuba, which have already reiterated that these forces will not remain in Angola forever and that they will be withdrawn under the terms of the 4 February 1982 declaration which was signed by the sovereign Governments of Angola and Cuba. The text of this joint declaration is a constructive compromise which has been undertaken before the international community, and it deals with matters which are the exclusive responsibility of two sovereign states as a contribution to ease tension and to create a climate of trust in the region.

Actually, it was in the framework of attempts to reach a climate of tolerance to enable UN Resolution 435 to be implemented that an Angolan delegation held talks with a South African delegation in Cape Verde. However, the desire expressed by South Africa to continue the negotiations only when there is a restriction [restricao] of SWAPO military activity, before a truce is signed and without a guarantee that South Africa will withdraw its troops from our territory and state its political determination to implement UN Resolution 435 through negotiations involving SWAPO itself, shows the unwillingness of the Pretoria regime and the need to exert new pressures on South Africa and to urgently reexamine the Namibian issue at the UN Security Council.

Mr President, in the Middle East the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel, which is based on the strengthening of its military capability and supported by the development and deepening of its alliance with the United States, is clear evidence that Israel, as a true instrument of imperialism, is a destabilizing factor in the region and, as such, a serious threat to international peace and security. Apart from the Arab territories that have been occupied since 1977 and the recent annexation of Syria's Golan Heights, which was passively witnessed by the international community and encouraged by the United States, Israel has invaded Lebanon, where it has slaughtered thousands of people, including defenseless Palestinians. The genocide culminated with the Sabra and Shatila massacres, during which hundreds of Palestinian refugees, most of whom were women and children, were savagely murdered. For us, the Palestinian issue is the main issue of the Arab peoples, and it is the heart of the Middle East problem.

Therefore, it will not be possible to find a peaceful, just and lasting solution for peace in this region without the participation of the PLO in the negotiation process on equal terms with all the interested parties. Under the auspices of the United Nations, such a solution will have to be comprehensive and guarantee the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, that their inalienable rights will be respected. These include the right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent state under the terms of pertinent UN resolutions.

Mr President, the efforts of the peoples in Central America and in the Caribbean to strengthen the independence of their respective nations, to control their own natural resources, and to transform their political, economic and social structures for the benefit of their respective peoples, have been opposed by imperialism through its policy of aggression and intervention, thus dangerously increasing tension in the region. In this context, large-scale military maneuvers are being conducted, and military and economic pressure is being exerted on Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba. The situation in El Salvador is still deteriorating.

Recently, there have been destabilization attempts in Suriname, the government of which is determined to work for the future in accordance with the legitimate interests of its people. There is, therefore, the need for us to reiterate our solidarity with and firm support for those countries which are in close combat with our most powerful enemy of today -- American imperialism.

Both in Southwest and in Southeast Asia the conflicts that hinder the normal development of the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan have deserved the attention of the international community, particularly the attention of our movement, in that there is an attempt to find internationally accepted solutions, thus avoiding the escalation of the prevailing tensions in those regions. We think that a just and lasting solution for the problems necessarily must include the scrupulous respect of the sovereignty of the respective states, which means giving the Governments of Kampuchea and Afghanistan the opportunity to independently solve the problems which affect peace and stability in these two countries. In this regard, we salute with satisfaction the peace initiatives undertaken by the neighboring countries with the view to solving the problems in the respective regions on the basis of dialogue with neighboring countries and with other interested parties.

Lately, there has been an aggravation of the instability and of the tension between the two Koreas as a result of the provocations and threats of armed intervention by imperialism against the DPRK which, in our opinion, has been following a principled policy of peace aimed at the reunification of the Korean fatherland. As in the past, we reiterate our solidarity and support for the working people of Korea and its distinguished leader, Kim Il-song, for the selfless struggle that they wage for the reestablishment of a united and prosperous Korea.

Finally, I remind your excellency, and this august assembly, of the dramatic situation faced by the people of East Timor, the territory of which is illegally occupied by Indonesia. The right of the people of East Timor to have an independent nation is being brutally repressed. The heroic struggle of the people of East Timor demands the solidarity of our movement.

Mr President, the main objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, the universal value of the policy of nonalignment and the struggle waged by each of our countries to establish just and equal relations are no doubt the source of inspiration for the work of this summit, where, once again, most of the international community is gathered to pursue the struggle for a better world where independence, equality and social justice prevail. I am absolutely convinced that under your wise leadership the working sessions of this summit will end in success and that the mandate that you will receive from these sessions will be to strengthen the cohesion and unity in our movement's anticolonialist and anti-imperialist struggle for peace, well-being and social progress. The struggle continues. Victory is certain. Many thanks.

Bahraini Amir

GF111509 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Mar 83 p 3

[Speech delivered by the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah, at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi on 9 March]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mrs Indira Gandhi, chairman of the conference; Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses. At the beginning of my speech I have the pleasure to extend to you my sincerest congratulations [Madam Chairman] on your election as president of this conference. The choice of your country for hosting the conference is a recognition of the role of India, under the leadership of the late pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, in founding the Nonaligned Movement, and a continuation of India's constant, valuable and positive contribution to the progress of the movement and to the strengthening of its principles and the consolidation of its goals. It is also a tribute to the Indian people's valuable contribution to the causes of international peace and security. We are fully confident that this conference will achieve its desired goals, thanks to your wisdom and sincere efforts.

I am also pleased to thank all those who hosted such historic conferences in the past.

I have also the pleasure to welcome the new members of the Nonaligned Movement, fully confident that their joining the movement will increase its effectiveness and ability to achieve its desired aim of serving mankind at large.

Madam Chairman, we have listened with great interest to the speech delivered by Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, in which she affirmed India's adherence to the principles of nonalignment and considered them the cornerstone of India's foreign policy.

Madam Chairman, the emergence of the Nonaligned Movement in the early 1950's has led to a new era in international relations at a time when the conflict between the world's big powers has sharpened as never before.

Our movement atracted the interest of the two superpowers and won their respect. This led to the easing of tension in the world and the prevention of a nuclear clash. Our movement succeeded in laying down the principles of an equitable policy in international relations which developed its independent personality, and created for it a distinctive role in international politics. Consequently, the nonaligned group now represents the greatest international gathering, for it has attracted the majority of the newly-independent states, which are struggling to consolidate their independence and sovereignty. The nonaligned group helped these states to get rid of the negative effects of the defunct imperialist era to bridge the enormous gap between these countries and the industrialized countries so as to eliminate the economic and social backwardness from whose harmful effects the peoples of these countries are still suffering to this day.

The Nonaligned Movement, which is being increasingly viewed by the peoples of the world as a force for peace, construction and development, does not constitute a third bloc challenging the world's two opposing powers. It is a force that seeks to ease the conflict between the two other blocs in order to safeguard international peace so that future generations will be spared the woes of a cataclysmic war, and international cooperation will be founded on justice, equal rights of states and a respect for the independence of their peoples.

The world today is passing through a phase where the issues of security and peace for all the countries are important. It is most in need of an active move by the nonaligned group -- which is linked with those supreme principles and targets -- to look for means and methods to unite its ranks, realize its solidarity and strengthen its internal relations. The group must work together to decrease the severity of the international conflict that threatens its security and stability and confirm the basis of international peace. This cannot be achieved if the rights of the countries and peoples to sovereignty and self-determination are not considered, if the sovereignty of those countries over their natural resources is violated regardless of justice and if the arms race, particularly nuclear armament, continues to endanger international peace and security and directly threaten to annihilate and destroy the people of the world. In addition, there is the emergence of new signs of cold war, attempts by some countries to dominate and threatening by using force in settling international problems and when no progress can be seen in the limiting of strategic arms. These factors do not inspire optimism and make the mission of finding solutions to these problems more immediate and necessary than ever before. This is the foremost responsibility of our movement, which spreads peace and endeavors to achieve international security.

Madam Chairman, I wish I could discuss all the items on the agenda of the conference, as I know the importance of them all. However, the time is too short to talk about each one and therefore, I will talk about a number of dangerous issues that demand special attention. Foremost of these are the situations in the Middle East, Afghanistan and South Africa; the conflicts among member countries of the movement; the arms race and the inadequacy of international economic relations.

Allow me to begin talking on the Palestinian cause and Middle East problem, which has been a major international issue during the past 3 and 1/2 decades. I believe that we do not need to explain the details of this issue or clarify its developments as much as we need to reveal the importance of finding a quick, just and stable solution because this issue has a direct effect on international security and stability.

Our stance on the Middle East problem is known and does not need to be repeated because we have made it clear on various occasions in many conferences and international circles. However, the recent incidents in the region pose new threats to international peace and are a result of the criminal Israeli invasion of Lebanon, which was a dangerous factor in international relations. Lebanon faced the ugliest forms of aggression, occupation and destruction and the Palestinian faced physical annihilation and mass massacre of unprecedented brutality, during which Israel ignored even the most basic human rights. The whole world was disgusted with these horrible massacres which Israel perpetrated in the Sabra and Shatila camps and which it is still perpetrating every day against the helpless citizens in Lebanon, in the south, mountains, towns, villages and in the occupied territories in the Gaza Strip and West Bank. These massacres resulted in the death of hundreds of Lebanese and Palestinians, the majority of which were children, old people and women.

Despite the fact that the Kahan report is regarded as Israel's self condemnation of those massacres, this report lacks honesty and courage for not defining the dimensions of the responsibility of the Israeli rulers on these massacres and the measures to be taken against them. This invalidated its contents and converted it into a paper which aims to placate the rage of world opinion toward those terroristic crimes, toward the violations of the 1947 Geneva convention and all the international norms and documents, and aims to protect a number of Israeli officials who were behind those horrible massacres. Thus, we reiterate our support for the call for an international trial of Israel for those inhuman massacres and crimes. After Israel exceeded the limits, it is time for the international family to carry out its role in deterring Israel and forcing it to submit to the principles of peace and justice. The way to that is not through statements, speeches or condemnation resolutions, which are not useful. The way to do it is through serious coordinated and effective action in accordance with the targets and principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter. Moreover, there is an extreme need to find a speedy, just, stable and comprehensive solution for the Palestine cause and the Middle East conflict, taking into consideration the legal rights of the Palestinians, their right to return to their usurped homeland, the restoration of their national rights including their rights to self-determination, establishment of their own independent state and the unconditional withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon and occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

We believe that the principles which the Arab leaders agreed upon at the twelfth Arab summit held in Fes on 9 September 1982 represent an acceptable basis for a peaceful and durable solution for the Palestinian issue. We believe that these principles provide a good opportunity for achieving peace, if the Israeli side really wants to achieve peace. Moreover, the principles that were recently approved by the Palestine National Council reinforce all the just Arab stances and condemn the Israeli stances, which are based on expansionism and occupation of the territories of region countries by force. Therefore, there is only one way to force Israel to submit to international law and that is to implement the UN resolutions and to respond positively to the world conscience through accepting the resolutions of its international organizations and by implementing sanctions in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

The establishment of the GCC is regarded as an important historic event in the history of our region. It is a giant step in the direction of achieving the aspirations of the Gulf peoples and of strengthening the current and future ties that link them.

The GCC also provides an effective and constructive means for unanimous and regional cooperation in order to achieve the aspirations of the region peoples. The GCC is not a coalition that is aimed against anybody. It was established in accordance with the Arab League Charter, with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and with the UN Charter. It represents a political, economic and social group of the six member countries. The GCC is designed to confront all the foreign challenges and threats to the region. It is also designed to keep this region removed from spheres of influence and international disputes. It is designed to confirm the nonaligned nature of this region. The GCC has become a living example of constructive regional cooperation and coordination which is based on the joint interests of the region peoples and which provides this region with security, stability and prosperity.

Bahrain follows with extreme worry the war taking place between the two neighbor countries, Iraq and Iran. This war exhausts human and military powers and wastes the financial and economic capabilities of the two countries.

Moreover, this was constitutes a threat to the stability and security of the Gulf region, which is of international and economic importance. This subjects the region more than ever to the interference of foreign powers in its internal affairs and to the imposition of foreign domination and influence. On various occasions we have expressed our extreme worry and regret for the continuation of this war and demanded an end to this lengthy bloodshed in order to prevent the destruction of the two countries and the two peoples.

We also followed with profound interest and absolute support the mediation efforts of various international sides, including the mediation committee of the nonaligned countries. Although this mediation has not so far made worthwhile progress in its efforts to end this war, we hope that the efforts will continue in order to reach a solution that will ensure peace between the two warring countries. We urge the two warring countries to respond positively to the international mediation efforts in order to reach a just solution to this dispute.

I would like to greet fraternal Iraq because it has always demonstrated willingness to negotiate with Iran to resolve their differences through peaceful channels, in accordance with the principles of rights and justice and international laws, and to have relations based on neighborliness and on mutual respect for national sovereignty.

We sincerely hope that Iran will respond positively to this call so that the efforts to end this destructive war will be successful. We witness with profound regret and worry the grave escalation of the military operations which began last month and threaten to intensify further. We hope that logic and conscience will prevail so that this war will come to an end. We urge the conference to adopt a resolution designed to end this war.

Madam Chairman, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan causes us to be concerned because it is a dangerous phenomenon in international relations. We explained on previous occasions our opposition to all kinds of pressure and all forms of intervention in the internal affairs of countries. On the basis of our stand, we denounce the Soviet invasion of this country which belongs to the nonaligned group and we support the sincere efforts by the UN secretary general to find a peaceful solution to this problem. We hereby reiterate our support to the call for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan in order the Afghan people to achieve their self-determination and establish the political system they choose with their own free will without any foreign intervention and in order to provide the appropriate circumstances that will permit the return of the Afghan refugees to their homeland honorably and safely.

This will enable peace and stability to prevail on the entire continent of Asia and its peoples to live without fear and threats in accordance with the principles and goals of the Nonaligned Movement and the UN Charter.

Madam Chairman, the racist regime in Pretoria is still practicing its hateful policy against the Black majority in South Africa and is standing as an obstacle to efforts to achieve the aspirations of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence. We stress our support for the solidarity with the just struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, and with the struggle that is being waged by the national majority in South Africa against the policies of racist separation and racist discrimination that are being practiced by the ruling white minority there.

The State of Bahrain supports the call for imposing sanctions on the Pretoria regime in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter in order to force it to submit to the will of the international community, and at the same time denounces the military and economic cooperation between the two racist regimes in Israel and South Africa. Such cooperation poses a great threat to the people of the African Continent. Thus, we request the countries that still support these racist and colonial regimes to stop their support and aid to these oppressive regimes.

Madam Chairman, the world's economic situation is now passing through an extremely serious stage. It is suffering from inflation and recession, the effects of which have reflected on the economic and monetary systems by causing disruption and chaos in them. The average gross national product of a number of developing countries has dropped to a degree that causes concern. This is happening for the first time since the Second World War as a result of the reduction in the intrinsic resources of some of these countries. The amount of loans to these countries by the advanced states also shrank. The negotiations that are taking place in order to establish the new international economic system on just and equivalent bases are still stumbling and have not received a response from the advanced countries, which insist on retaining the old declining economic system which is based on injustice and deprivation of the majority of the Third World countries. Thus, we warn that unless we do something now, the present international economic system will erupt into an internation economic crisis with effects equal to those of 1929.

The industrial states are seeking earnestly to exploit the suffocating economic crisis in the world to weakenthe unity of the developing countries and to destroy their negotiating power with regard to any economic grouping that is aimed at safeguarding their resources and preserving the stability of the prices of their primary materials.

Thus, we warn of the need to study and provide the necessary means to increase cooperation among the Third World countries in general and among the nonaligned countries in particular in order to bolster relations among them and define their relationship with the industrial states in a manner that would secure the restoration of stability in the international economic system.

The grave financial deterioration which the world is witnessing and the disarray of the financial system are the outcome of the economic policies which the industrial countries have adopted. Inflation and fluctuation in interest rates, restrictions and difficulties on the import of products of the Third World countries, in addition to reducing the prices of their raw materials are factors that pose great threats and dangers not only to the Third World countries but also to all the countries of the world. Therefore, we demand that the superpowers and the industrial countries not place obstacles in the transfer of modern technology to the Third World countries. We also demand that they remove the restrictions and the customs measures which have been adopted against the Third World countries' industrial and agricultural products.

We also demand that these countries provide funds, financial aid and loans with easy terms to the less developed countries in addition to formulating practical plans with easy terms on repaying this money and thus help the less developed countries in developing their economies and correcting the imbalance in the balance of payments and the balance of trade, between the debitors and the creditors and between the productive and consumer countries. We support the efforts undertaken by the nonaligned countries and the developing countries which are designed to set up a new international economic system and thus create a better world where justice prevails and where humanity is protected against the threat of poverty and illness.

Madam Chairman, the continuation of the horrible arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, worries the international community because this constitutes a direct threat to world peace and security; moreover, this poses a threat to humanity as a whole. The failure of the meetings of second session of the UN General Assembly Committee on Disarmament -- in which this committee concentrated on discussing disarmament -- and its incapability to drawn up a comprehensive plan on disarmament, particularly nuclear weapons, is a matter that creates pessimism and worry. We are required now more than ever to multiply our efforts in order to adopt the necessary measures that are designed to alleviate tension, to enhance policy of detente and social coexistence, to define and to clarify the importance of disarmament and to work in the direction of eliminating the threat of war and destruction from this world. Disarmament -- including nuclear weapons -- has become a vital request by all people. Therefore, we support the efforts of the nonaligned countries to end the arms race and to ensure disarmament. We demand that the countries that produce destructive weapons respond positively to the will of the international community and work in the direction of diverting the huge sums of money that are now being spent on the manufacture of weapons into supporting the developmental, social economic plans in the world and in creating a good atmosphere for peaceful coexistence.

Madam Chairman, Bahrain -- whose foreign policy is based on the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, on respect and independence of all people, on noninterference in countries' domestic affairs -- welcomes the efforts that are aimed at easing tension in international relations and in settling all disputes by peaceful means. Therefore we look forward to having our conference reach effective resolutions and recommendations that brings good results to the people of our countries and to the whole world. Thank you.

UAE President

GF130532 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Mar 83 p 2

[Speech by UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan to have been given at the 9 March plenary session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi, but instead was passed out to conference delegates]

[Text] Madame Chairman, your majesties and excellencies, brother members: It is an honor for me to congratulate you for chairing this conference. I am confident that your wisdom and good guidance will lead to positive results that support the Nonaligned Movement and pushes it forward. This is not strange as you are one of the progressive daughters of India which is a pioneer of the Nonaligned Movement. The role played by your father Jawahar Lal Nehru in the formation of this movement is a great role that India should be proud of. It is an honor for me in the name of my country's delegation to express to you and to your people our appreciation and best regards for your hospitality and for making all the arrangements necessary for the success of this conference. It also pleases me to express our appreciation and regards to Cuba for chairing the movement during the last 3 years which were characterized by important events.

It also pleases me to welcome the new members in our movement. I am confident that their membership in the Nonaligned Movement will make the movement more effective in guiding international issues. Their membership is also an indication of the increasing importance of our movement in contemporary international relations.

Madam Chairman, the seventh summit conference is being held in difficult and critical international circumstances in the march of the Nonaligned Movement. This assembly is taking place at a crucial time being witnessed by the movement. The divisions are hindering the movement and the explosive crises throughout the world are threatening its march and fate. During the past 4 years a number of the movement's member-states have fallen under armed occupation. It is no longer a secret that the divisions in the movement are the result of the struggle between the two superpowers. This struggle threatens the unity and stability of the movement. Therefore, we believe that the only reaction to this is for the movement to affirm its basic principles which are represented by the Bandung and Belgrade declarations. These are the principles to which the UAE has always adhered to and they are the principles which are capable of restoring the movement's role as a balance force in face of the international polarization process.

Madam Chairman, a review of the international situation since the sixth summit conference of our movement in Havana in 1979 does not at all call for optimism. On the international level, we are watching with great concern the deterioration of the international situation and the failure to achieve any progress in resolving a number of dangerous international problems. The dangerous attempts to revive the manifestations of cold war have been strengthened. The relations between the major powers have deteriorated in such a way that led to the disturbance of international tranquility. Some of the major powers used or threatened to use the force and this has led to the increase of sharpness of tension and represents a threat to the security and safety of mankind.

The race to possess arms, especially nuclear arms, threatens mankind with destruction. We stress the necessity that the countries of the Nonaligned Movement should continue their important role in the field of international relations and mainly in supporting the efforts being exerted by the United Nations for a complete disarmament.

Madam Chairman, we are watching with great concern that some of the major powers are interfering directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of other countries. This interference represents a violation of the UN Charter, the nonaligned principles and the international agreements which provide for the noninterference and the right of any country to select the system of rule it wants. Therefore, we condemn this interference in all its forms. The effects and danger of this interference do not only concern the countries which are victims of the interference, but it also includes us all, especially the Third World countries. An existing example of this phenomenon is the escalation of the military presence of the major powers in our region. Therefore, on the basis of its Arab commitments and its membership in the Nonaligned Movement, the UAE believes that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its countries alone. For this reason the UAE refuses to join any military blocs and rejects the interference of any foreign country in its internal affairs.

My country is very much concerned about the Iraq-Iran war which has been continuing for more than 2 years and which represents an attrition of the human and economic resources of the two countries, in addition to the fact that it threatens the security and stability of the Gulf region which is strategically and economically important not only to the region's countries, but also to the whole world. We sincerely call on both sides to stop the bloodshed caused by the war and to agree to settle the conflict by peaceful means.

We also hail the efforts being made by the UN secretary general, the Islamic Conference Organization, Nonaligned Movement and the other international efforts to restore peace and detente between these two distinguished members of our movement in order to establish new pillars of relations between them on basis of peace, good neighborliness and mutual respect for the prosperity and safety of the region.

We appreciate the concrete response Iraq has shown to end the war. Iraq has expressed its readiness to negotiate for a peaceful settlement that maintains the rights of both sides. It has also shown sincere cooperation regarding the place where the seventh summit of our movement was to be held which reflected its endeavor to maintain the unity of the movement. We are looking forward with hope that the eighth summit will be held in Baghdad in an atmosphere of peace and stability in the entire region.

Madam Chairman, for 35 years the Middle East has been living in tension, violence and oppression practiced by the imperialist forces by creating a strange entity in this region which is charged with task of causing disorder to serve the interests of the major powers and to strengthen social and economic backwardness. The world has failed completely in putting an end to the violence and tension witnessed by the region as a result of the imperialist support for the Zionist entity, which ignores all international will and disgraces all norms and values. We have repeatedly affirmed through all the international organizations that this issue cannot be settled unless the world shoulders its responsibility in stopping the enemy's aggression by halting the military and material aid provided it by some forces. We have also affirmed and we are still affirming that the internationally adopted fact that the Palestine issue is the core of the Middle East problem and that this issue cannot be settled without the restoration of rights, the return of the Palestinians to their homeland and the establishment of their independent state in Palestine.

Madam Chairman, every day we notice more practical signs affirming the rascism and aggression of the Zionist entity. This year, in particular, has witnessed a new and tragic chapter of its aggressive policy. An Arab country was invaded and more than half of its land has been militarily occupied and the capital of this country was subjected to the most savage kinds of air, sea and land bombardment. This military occupation was crowned by the savage massacre perpetrated by the hands of the occupation troops against Palestinian civilians in Sabra and Shatila. All countries of the world condemned this massacre, but this condemnation has not ended the occupation of this country and has not stopped the oppression against the Palestinians.

Madam Chairman, we are peacemongers on condition that this peace is just and permanent and on this basis and on the basis of the sincere Arab wish for peace, the last Fes summit adopted an Arab peace plan, which was unanimously adopted by all the Arab countries, including the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinians. The Arabs presented this plan to the permanent members of the Security Council to affirm their wish to establish peace and justice in the region. But, this plan was completely rejected by Israel and some of the countries which support it. This affirms the correctness of the Arab point of view that Israel and these countries do not wish to establish peace in the region.

On this basis we call from this rostrum on all the members of the movement and international society to work with us and take all the effective measures to force Israel to accept the principles of peace and to implement all the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly on the unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and all the occupied Arab lands and to force Israel to return the usurped rights of the Palestinians.

Madam Chairman, regarding the Cyprus issue, we still see that the negotiations between the two factions represent one of the basis conditions for reaching a just settlement of the crisis witnessed by this country -- a settlement that is based in Cyprus sovereignty, unity and neutrality.

Madam Chairman, the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea regions have recently witnessed an increasing military presence by the major powers which race for obtaining zones of domination in these regions due to their economic and strategic importance, the matter which exposes the security and safety of these regions to extreme danger. We as a country overlooking this ocean are watching with deep concern the continuous escalation of tension in the region. We support all the international and regional resolutions which are aimed at keeping this region out of the struggles of the major powers and at declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Madam Chairman, we are following with concern the continuation of the occupation of Afghanistan and the military presence there which exposes the independence and territorial integrity of this nonaligned country to danger. The UAE has repeatedly condemned this foreign interference in Afghanistan and considered it as a flagrant violation of the UN Charter and an aggression against the human rights and the freedom of people. We reaffirm the necessity of bringing about a comprehensive political settlement that is based on complete respect of the independence of Afghanistan, its sovereignty and the safety of its territorial integrity and its neutrality.

Madam Chairman, the developments in South Africa and Namibia are still causing us deep concern. We strongly condemn the rascist policy pursued by the South African Government which represents a flagrant challenge to human rights and a clear violation of the UN Charter. We are looking forward with hope that the efforts being made will lead to a peaceful settlement in Namibia according to the Security Council's Resolution No. 435 which allows the people of Namibia to decide their fate and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Namibian people. We affirm the necessity of supporting the African liberation movements for freedom and independence and for eliminating the domination of rascist minorities.

Madam Chairman, as for the economic aspect, it is the first time in modern history since the Great Depression in 1930 that the international community is facing an acute economic crisis such as this one which is affecting all the world's advanced and developing countries equally. The thing that puzzles the conscientious observer is not only the dark destination and the gloomy future that is awaiting the countries of our movement, but also the fact that even the oil countries have started to suffer from the effects of the crisis which has caused their income to be reduced and the size of their exports to shrink. What gives us hope is that this movement, peoples and governments, insists on confronting problems and difficulties that face the international economic situation and the movement's determination to play the role assigned it with full responsibility and definite commitment.

The countries of our movement believe that political independence is meaningless if it is not supported by economic independence. Thus, this movement took the initiative to call for the establishment of a new international economic order that is more just and more capable of achieving progress for all peoples and of safeguarding international peace. This call was made during the fourth conference which was held in Algiers in 1973.

Your Excellency Madam Chairman, the earnest effort to establish a new international economic order is rather important for our movement because the existence of such an order would mean the existence of a general framework with which we shall be able to overcome the economic problems which have begun to threaten the economies of the states of our movement such as the decrease in revenues, the accumulation of burdens, the increase of debts, the depletion of resources and the spread of diseases and illiteracy as well as the loss of food security. However, earnest efforts alone and from only one side is insufficient -- in the shadow of the current international crisis -- for resnaping the international economy and for the establishment of a new international economic order unless the political will of the advanced states is forthcoming. These countries have sought to foil all the efforts and international initiatives whether within the North-South dialogue in Paris or within what took place under the umbrella of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The clearest example is the sweeping failure of the 11th emergency session which called for the establishment of a new international economic order and which was held in New York in August 1980.

Madam Chairman, my country's delegation has profound belief that the collective reliance on ourselves and intensifying economic cooperation among us are the strong bases for effecting the required change and for accomplishing the aspired goals for our peoples and all humanity. As it reiterates its commitment to the Caracas agenda that was endorsed during the nonaligned economic cooperation conference that was held in Venezuela in May 1981, my country's delegation aspires for an effective role to be played by the nonaligned countries under the banner of the Group of 77 during its next meeting this month in Buenos Aires and in the sixth session of the UN Conference of Trade and Development, the UNCTAD, which will be held in Belgrade in May-June 1983. We aspire to see a positive role by our movement and by the group of 77 to crystallize united stands from which positive resulutions and practical steps will stem for everyone to willingly be committed to so that they may contribute to solving the problems of the international economy and remedying its sicknesses.

Madam Chairman, as an example of our commitment to the practical implementation of cooperation in the economic field among our developing countries, the UAE has continued to offer financial and technical aid through the Abu Dhabi fund for Arab economic development which has implemented about 76 projects in more than 40 countries since its establishment in 1971 and until this date, not to mention the other aid granted through international and regional funds and organizations that specialize in helping the developing countries.

My country's contribution does not stop at the limit of its national income and it is not content with contributing in the field of financial and technical aid but extends this to other fields where it makes use as much as it can of the technical and scientific expertise as well as labor forces that are available in the countries of our movement. It also opens its doors for commodities and services that are produced by the countries of our movement and exported to it. It also offers all types of facilities to the countries of the movement to establish joint projects.

Day after day, my country's conviction of the importance of economic cooperation among the countries of the Nonaligned Movement increases. We support all the steps and measures that will be adopted by the conference on the economic issues listed on its agenda.

Madame Chairman, as an independent, comprehensive and influential factor in international relations, the Nonaligned Movement must remain the leader of struggle for the establishment of a new international order that is capable of confronting tomorrow's problems and securing more peace, justice and prosperity for all countries. In its capacity as the nucleus of the developing world, it is also asked to improve solidarity and joint cooperation among the nonaligned countries and all developing countries by safeguarding its real independence, security and national growth. Thus, we must, for the sake of these two missions, provide the strategic conceptions and pioneering steps for taking unified actions.

The UAE is completely confident that our movement is capable of confronting the challenges that are facing it. However, this capability depends more than any time before on our sincerity and willingness to strengthen our unity, freedom, commitment to the basic principles of our movement and the sincere implementation of these principles in our relations with others and among ourselves.

PDRY Chairman

GF101908 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Speech delivered by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of Council of Ministers, at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi on 9 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mrs Indira Gandhi, Indian prime minister and chairman of the conference, your Excellencies and Highnesses, kings, presidents, and chairmen of the delegations: On behalf of myself, my people and the PDRY Government, I am pleased to convey to Indira Gandhi and through her to the friendly Indian people the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the convention of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in the capital of the friendly India, New Delhi, in appreciation for the high position that India enjoys in the ranks of the nonaligned countries and for the great deceased Indian leader, one of the historic pioneers of the Nonaligned Movement, who contributed to promoting and clarifying the political and basic targets of the movement which opposes old and new imperialism, endeavors the strengthening, liberation and progress of the peoples and contributes in serving international peace and cooperation.

We are confident that India, which is hosting and chairing this conference -- through my dear friend Indira Gandhi and following the path of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement -- Nehru, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, and Josip Broz Tito -- will play its role in order to enable the Nonaligned Movement to continue realizing its aims of resisting colonialism, imperialism, racism and Zionism and for peace to our peoples and the goodness of the entire world. We want to greet friendly Cuba and its struggling President Fidel Castro for the efforts he made as the leader of the movement for its success during the past year. The efforts made by the Cuban leadership during the past years contributed to maintaining the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement, strengthened its role, enables it to realize its targets and to contribute in strengthening the struggle to establish of international economic relations.

Chairman of the conference, we are aware of the current circumstances in our world and thus, the Nonaligned Movement and all the peoples of the world are looking with extreme concern at the deterioration of international situation resulting from the escalation the cold war, the cessation of [word indistinct] operation, the creation of tension and escalation of arms race.

This matter demands the strengthening of the work of our movement and requires all good powers in the world to resist displays of imperialism and neoimperialism, the distribution of fleets in the neighboring seas of our countries, the establishment of hostile military bases and preparations to use power for aggression against other peoples through justification of protecting strategic interests of imperialism and monopllizing companies.

The aggravation of the nuclear war threat and particularly the talk about limited nuclear wars and attempts to realize military superiority are regarded as a threat to world peace, to all the people of the world and to human civilization. Thus, we see that the Nonaligned Movement, in terms of the current world situation, must struggle to eliminate the danger of war and achieve world peace for the goodness of all peoples of the world. It must choose peace based on justice and [word indistinct] from history. The tension centers in various parts of the world are the result of imperialists attempts to shake the power balance in the world for their own interests, subdue the national regimes and national liberation movements and make our world return to the phase of imperialist domination. Through these tension centers, they aim at our region, the Middle East region, which is witnessing severe tension due to the barbaric Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinians, which is politically, economically and diplomatically supported by the United States. This aggression is aimed at annihilating the Palestinians and putting an end to their cause, which contradicts the most basic humane and international behavior in our world. Last vear the whole world followed the barbaric aggression against Lebanon [word indistinct]. This aggression was protected by the United States, which enabled its continuation in various ways. This resulted in the cessation of the effectiveness of the UN Security Council and placed the world under the domination of the oppressive power.

We call on the Nonaligned Movement countries, with land and people, to display further solidarity with the Lebanese people in order to terminate the Israeli occupation and maintain its unity. The whole world is still condemning the barabric Zionist invasion and this was expressed through its increased sympathy for the cause of the Arab Palestinian people, despite the stubborn U.S. stance regarding the PLO's representation of the Arab Palestinian people. As the Nonaligned Movmeent and the UN decisions affirmed that peace in the Middle East will not be realized except by resolving the core of the problem, the Palestine cause, a comprehensive, constant and just solution cannot be found for the Palestine cause without the total Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the confirmation of the stable national rights of the Palestinians, foremost of which is their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to establish their independent state on thier land under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO.

It is important to point out that the Israeli provocations against Syria represent a link in the imperialist-Zionist plot to degrade the Arab peoples and impose submissive solutions on them. We want to express our appreciation for the steadfastness of the fraternal Syrian people and affirm the importance and necessity of strengthening and expanding solidarty with Syria in confronting the Zionist provocations and foiling the imperialist plots.

Chairman of the conference, since the beginning of war between Iran and Iraq -- two members of the Nonaligned Movement -- our country, like other nonaligned countries, has adopted an objective stance and many times called for the termination of this war and demanded peaceful solutions to the conflict, to serve the interests of the neighboring peoples.

We affirm the importance of continuing all Nonaligned Movement efforts to achieve a peaceful and just solution based on the interests of the two neighboring peoples, the Iraqis and Iranians.

As a country overlooking the Indian Ocean, our country expresses its concern over the imperialist military activity in the Indian Ocean. The United States is strengthening and expanding its military presence, particularly in Diego Garcia, and is distributing its hostile military fleets waters of this region by false justifications and pretexts. This threatens the security, sovereignty and stability of the countries and peace of our region and threatens international peace and security.

We must affirm the importance of making the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a region of peace, and we also affirm the importance of convening an international conference dealing with the Indian Ocean in the first half of the next year. On the basis of our concern for peace, security and stability in our region -- regarding it as necessary to secure the development and prosperity of the region's peoples -- we came forward with a call to hold a summit conference of the countries of the Gulf, Arabian Peninsula and Horn of Africa, and with the attendance of the remaining concerned sides, to discuss the comprehensive liquidation from the region of foreign military bases as a means to keep the threats of war away from our region. We believe that the call is still effective and important because imperialist dangers are still present. We support all proposals aimed at converting the Gulf region and Indian Ocean into a region void of foreign military presence and bases. We will always support any constructive international effort in this regard. We affirm the importance and necessity of standing resolutely to unveil and condemn the formation of a central command by the United States and to intervene in the internal affairs of the Middle east and Far East countries. It will be our right and duty to confront any provocative acts that touch our country. We will also stand by the peoples who face U.S. aggression and intervention. In this regard, we reaffirm our support for the Libyan masses in their confrontation of the U.S. military provocations and demand the international society to stand by it.

Chairman of the conference, our movement played a prominent role in supporting the struggles against all types of imperialism, reactionarism, racism and unjust wars. If the period since the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement witnessed a collapse of the old imperialist regime due to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the distribution of the ideologies of freedom, independence and progress, then our task today is to complete the liberation of areas which are still under the occupation of old imperialism. This task is not separate from the task to continue the struggle against all displays of neoimperialism. In this regard, our movement is required more than ever before to provide all forms of support and aid to the struggle of the Namibian peoples under their legal representative, SWAPO, and to execute the UN resolutions on Namibia's independence, which are being totally ignored by the racist South African regime, that continues to occupy Namibia and usurp its riches.

We also call on our movement to support the national struggle of the people in South Africa against the racist regime there. Our country wants to express its solidarity with Angola and Mozambique and other African countries which are being subjected to hostile practices by the racist regime in South Africa. We also renew our support for the Arab Saharan government in its efforts to confirm its national sovereignty in the Western Sahara and expect the Saharan problem will be resolved in accordance with the UN resolutions and OAU and Nonaligned Movement decision.

Our country similarly supports the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea to establish peace in Southeast Asia and demand the Kampuchean representation in the Nonaligned Movement, regarding it to be the legal government in Kampuchea.

Our country also supports the efforts made by Afghanistan and its constructive proposals for the sake of the establishment of security and stability in this region. We condemn the provocative practices carried out by U.S. imperialism in the Korean peninsula and renew our support for the proposals of DPRK regarding the peaceful unification of Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from southern Korea. Within this framework, our country also affirms the importance of respecting the independence and sovereignty of Cyprus and the unity of its territories.

Regarding the hostile and expansionist tendencies of the imperialist powers, the PDRY's concern is the same as the concern of other liberated countries. It is following with deep concern and condemns the conspiratorial U.S. plots against the Central American peoples and other peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, which aim to shake the stability in that region and which climaxed in the escalation of the attempts to intervene in the affairs of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and the (?escalation) of oppressive practices against the struggle of the Salvadoran and Puerto Rican people and other countries struggling for their freedom and independent progress.

Our country supports the struggle of all liberated countries to strengthen their independence and is in solidarity with the struggle of all the peoples who desire freedom and independence. It sets out from its deep belief that the imperialist forces are the main source of tension, in stability and shaking the peace in the world. If the struggle for peace is one of the most prominent aims of the Nonaligned Movement, then our country supports and aids all peaceful initiatives to strengthen international peace, end the arms race and struggle against the policy of producing and storing nuclear arms is of the imperialist circles. It is appropriate now from this podium to renew our country's support for the constructive proposals and efforts made by the Soviet Union to safeguard world peace and keep the dangers and tragedies of nuclear war away from mankind.

Mrs Chairman of the conference, one of the most important issues which the Nonaligned Movement is dealing with is the issue of economic and social development in our countries. This is very important because socioeconomic development is the basic aim of the struggles of our peoples for a better future. It is unfortunate that the efforts of our countries is clashing with the policy of arms race and military construction, which drains the important resources needed by mankind to realize a better tomorrow and thus, obstructs the peaceful socioeconomic efforts in our countries and escalates the international economic crisis, which is the result of incompetent international economic relations and the capitalist countries' attempts to dominate the international economy.

The negotiations to establish an international economic order reached a deadlock due to the insistence of the capitalist countries on their old stances which aim to maintain backwardness and lack of progress in the developing countries. The developing countries should express the true will to change the unhealthy fact of the current international economic order and must take a serious and responsible stand toward the restoration of international economic relations on a just and healthy basis. Through their capabilities and means our countries are able to overcome many hindrances and obstacles laid by the capitalist countries in this regard.

My country, which follows the nonaligned policy opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism, supports all efforts to strengthen peace and stability in the world and is totally in solidarity with the struggle of the people desiring freedom, justice and social progress. Our country has also adopted the policy based of good-neighborly relations, respect for national sovereignty, nonintervention in internal affairs, and peaceful living among various regimes.

My country reaffirms its stable and fixed abidance by the nonaligned policy, which in turn has played an active role in the defense of the independence and progress of the people and international security and peace. It is certain that the success of our conference depends on the maintenance of its unity and the gains it has achieved since its establishment in national independence, economic liberation, social progress, in its support for the rights of the peoples to self-determination, the rights of states to independence and total sovereignty over their territories and national riches and in resisting imperialism, neoimperialism, racism discrimination and Zionism.

Mrs Chairman of the conference, our country, which was liberated from imperialism and is preparing to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the armed struggle, is struggling today to develop the lives of our people and in this regard, our government makes constant efforts for socioeconomic development, to improve our people's living standard and to secure their financial and spiritual needs. It also continues efforts with our brothers in the northern part of our fatherland to realize the unity of our Yemeni fatherland on peaceful and democratic bases. We are confident that our efforts will be supported by the Nonaligned Movement countries.

Once again, I thank the friendly Indian Government and people for hosting our conference and providing the factors for the success of our noble mission in this important conference. Thank you.

Madagascar President

LD091614 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1446 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 9 March (TANJUG) -- President of Madagascar Didier Ratsiraka appealed to participants in the seventh summit today (Wednesday) for a more dynamic and more concrete nonaligned plan of action and upheld the idea of the formation of a permanent secretariat of the movement, with Delhi as its seat.

Drawing attention that the powerful and developed countries of the "North" have no difficultry in reaching accords with a view to maintaining their privileged status on the international economic scene, Ratsiraka stressed that it was high time to make a consistent move from words to actions regarding the advancement of "South-South" cooperation.

The president of Madagascar warned of attempts to drive the movement into "bloc waters".

He reproached the Arabs for not making what he termed a more decisive stand against Israeli aggression in Lebanon and against the massacre of Palestinians.

The Madagascar president gave support to the PLO and SWAPO. [South-West African People's Organization]

Maldivian President

LD091944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1634 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Maldivian President and head of state Maumoon Abdul Gayoom has stressed that the seventh summit of nonaligned countries must above all make it possible to overcome the differences and disputes between certain members in order to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the movement.

He underlined in particular the need to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end and condemned the Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

The Maldivian president called for the movement's full support to the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, independence and a state of their own.

He expressed concern over the situations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, stressing that they are results of outside interventions and breaches of the principle of noninterference and of the violation of the nonaligned status of those countries.

Noting that the militarisation of the Indian Ocean region gives rise to great concern, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom called on the countries in th region to come to terms of ways of implementing the U.N. decision on transforming the region into a "peace zone".

The Maldivian president appealed for the adoption of an international convention to ban the recruiting, training and use of mercenaries, for it is a serious and specific problem plaguing many small nonaligned countries.

Speaking about the historic significance of the Movement of Nonalignment, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom expressed great respect for the late Yugoslav President Tito.

He said that Tito's death is a great loss to the nonaligned and the whole world.

Sierra Leonean President

LD092048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1956 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- President of Sierra Leone Siaka Probyn Stevens today warned of the growing rivalry between the super powers and their attempts at gaining or expanding spheres of influence.

He also drew attention to the hegemonistic behaviour and frequent use of force and pressures. Due to this, underlined President Stevens, it is important that the members of the Non-aligned Movement consistently abide by the authentic principles of nonalignment.

Expressing concern over the deterioration of the world political and economic situation, President Stevens stressed the even greater need for the seventh summit to be crowned with success.

At the moment, however, actions are more important to the non-aligned than resolutions, he emphasized.

The Sierra Leone president urged that Namibia be given independence without delay and that the racist regime in South Africa be abolished. He also supported the rights of the Palestinians.

Assessing the establishment of a new international economic order as having become a "life-or-death" issue, he urged promotion of cooperation among the developing countries and the forming of a standing secretariat of the Movement of Non-alignment.

Jamaica's Seaga

LD092153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2012 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Speaking in the general debate at the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga warned of the alarming world situation, as did all speakers before him.

In his view, the present situation is a result of the aggravated interbloc confrontation, the intensified arms race, the intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the use of force, threats and pressures.

In particular, the Jamaican prime minister wished to convey his country's concern over the growing tension in Central America and the Caribbean.

This region, Seaga warned, has become a scene of rivalry of the opposing ideologies.

Taking account of the world situation, the Jamaican prime minister said, the nonaligned must preserve and consolidate their unity and solidarity and counter every attempt to sidetrack their movement from its authentic principles and goals.

Lesotho's Jonathan

LD092212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2040 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Prime Minister of Lesotho Dr K. Leabua Jonathan has stated that South Africa is attempting to place his country and the front-line countries under its control by means of pressure and armed interventions.

The aim of the South African regime's attacks is to consolidate the policy of apartheid and maintain colonialism by the force of arms, said Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

He condemned the mounting militarism of the South African regime and warned that the racists in Pretoria persist in setting up the so-called Bantustans, i.e., puppet creations aimed at driving people of South African into [as received] reservations.

The Lesotho prime minister called on the Seventh Non-aligned Summit to uphold the efforts of his country to free itself from South Africa's blockade and gain the urgently needed access to the sea.

Guinea-Bissau's Vieira

LD092209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2046 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- President of Guinea-Bissau Joao Bernardo Vieira has assessed as a paradox the fact that despite the growing inter-dependence in the world there are governments which still fail to perceive the need to change the structure of world economic relations.

Such a change, he noted, is the only way to resolve the economic crisis which, while not sparing the industrialised countries, has hit the developing ones hardest.

Vieira also warned that there can be no peace in the world as long as there are peoples suffering under the yoke of colonialism.

In this context, the president of Guinea-Bissau called on the Movement of Nonalignment to help the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine and Western Sahara to win their inalienable rights.

President Vieira pointed out that the effectiveness of the United Nations, as the irreplaceable mechanism of preserving world peace, must be strengthened.

He upheld India's proposal to proclaim 1985 United Nations year.

Djibouti's President

LD092204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2052 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- President of Djibouti Hassan Gouled Aptidon called for the honouring of the authentic principles of non-alignment, stressing that the Movement of Non-alignment has always been on the side of the poor and the oppressed.

The non-aligned must therefore overcome their internal conflicts and offer solutions for the acute problems facing the international community, he added.

The Djibouti president condemned Zionism, apartheid and colonialism and urged solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa.

Burundi's Foreign Minister

LD100022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2206 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- The Sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade will be a good opportunity for the non-aligned and other developing countries to launch new initiatives for changing the adverse economic conditions, stated Burundi Foreign Minister Laurent Nzeyimana.

He recommended to the Seventh Non-aligned Summit that the Coordinating Bureau, in cooperation with the Group of 77, take urgent measures to step up the North-South negotiations.

The Burundi minister supported, on behalf of his country, the Namibian people's struggle for liberation and for an independent state, and vigorously rejected any linkage of the Namibian question with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

He condemned Israel for conducting a police of terror in the Middle East and said that the peace negotiations in this region are not possible without a representative of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Ghanaian Delegate

LD092316 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2219 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Ghana is exposed to constant attempts to destabilize it and to all sorts of pressures aimed at forcing it to deviate from its course, said Anna Enims, the head of Ghana's delegation at the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

However, the member of the Provisional National Defence Council dismissed "every attempt to identify Ghana with a bloc".

Ghana gives unreserved support to the struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism and racism in southern Africa and for Namibia's independence.

Speaking about the Middle East crisis Anna Enims called for a solution based on the Palestinian people's self-determination, its right to a state of its own and the right to live in conditions of co-existence and equality with all countries in the region.

As for the need to establish the new international economic order she noted that interdependence and neo-colonialism are two quite separate things. The Ghanaian representative said that countries aspiring to independence are often exposed to imperialist machinations.

She pointed to the difficult condition of the raw materials' producing developing countries and cited Ghana as an example. Only a few years ago Ghana was able to buy one tractor for the export price of one ton of cocoa whereas today it must export ten tons of that commodity to buy one machine. We must put an end to inequality and uneven development, said she in conclusion.

Maltese Foreign Minister

LD100016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2257 GMT 9 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (TANJUG) -- Maltese Foreign Minister Dr Alex Sceberra Trigona submitted a proposal to the Seventh Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi requesting that a conference of the Mediterranean non-aligned countries be convened.

In the evening part of the afternoon debate today, the third day of the summit, the Maltese representative expressed conviction that regional systems of security can impart "fresh power to the Non-aligned Movement."

Speaking about the significance of self-reliance in a present serious economic times, the Maltese representative pointed to the big potential of mutual interest to the non-aligned countries, particularly in trade. Therefore he proposed an urgent meeting to discuss this question, to which his country will give a full contribution.

Trigona also pointed to the need for non-aligned action in the sphere of information.

SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 11 MARCH SESSION

Mexico's Sepulveda

FL112041 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1430 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, India, 11 Mar (NOTIMEX) -- Those advocating the false theory that Central America's revolutions would spread mechanically and automatically do not know the history of countries such as Mexico, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda noted here today.

In a speech at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, Mexico's foreign secretary said some spokesmen would like us to believe that Central America's revolutions will mechanically and automatically spread to other countries in the region. Sepulveda noted that this theory -- which he termed elementary -- ignores the national essence of the revolutions and their profound economic and social causes, which cannot be transplanted capriciously and arbitrarily.

Elsewhere in his speech, the Mexican official said his country reaffirms its principles of respect for the self-determination of the peoples and, referring to El Salvador, repeated that the Salvadoran people, without foreign meddling, should be the ones to determine the process of negotiated solution they wish to adopt with the participation of all representative forces.

The delicate Central American balance is threatened if there is no calm and prudent action on the part of those in conflict, supported by a broad effort of the community of nations aimed at encouraging dialogue and detente, the foreign secretary pointed out.

My government wishes to reiterate, Sepulveda explained, that today's conflicts in the region can only be solved through a political negotiation, dialogue and a stimulation of the economic and social development. An armed intervention in the area would be contrary to the principle of self-determination and would frustrate for a long time to come the democratic evolution of the nations and their economic and social development.

The diplomat stressed that the crisis in the area is tied to backwardness, poverty and century-old exploitation and not to the East-West ideological confrontation, as it has been made to appear.

Bernardo Sepulveda called for imposing effective collective sanctions on the South African racist regime, finding a rapid solution to the Middle East conflict and recognizing the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to forming an indepdendent state.

My government, he stated, wishes to express once more in this forum its rejection of the criminal actions that led to the savage extermination of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon.

On Afghanistan, he said, we have reiterated that it is essential to seek the withdrawal of all foreign troops as well as respect for the free determination of the Afghan people.

The people of Namibia, he noted elsewhere in his speech, continues to be the target of an unjust and brutal oppression, despite many UN resolutions.

Sepulveda noted that Mexico has reiterated its support for all Caribbean peoples in their struggle for freeing themselves of colonialism, and backs the full exercise of the right to self-determination of each of them. It has also voiced full solidarity with Panama with respect to its just claim for sovereignty over the Canal Zone, referring to Bolivia, he said it should have an outlet to the sea which is necessary for its development.

The Mexican foreign secretary said members and observers of the nonaligned countries movement have similar shortages and seek identical objectives. We struggle against hunger, lack of sanitary conditions and ignorance, and the political and social justice brings us closer together.

He stated that the developing countries are being affected by the most severe economic crisis since World War II, and said that recession, unemployment and inflation in the industrial world is provoking serious breakdowns among us, complicating our relations with the developed North.

A process of accumulated deterioration is intensifying, he explained, affecting the international community in general and severely punishing developing countries.

Elsewhere in the speech, he said: The Nonaligned Movement refuses to accept a world ruled by schemes and preestablished alliances, and has made the decision that our countries will attain full autonomy and independence. The application of the principles of nonalignment will allow for the founding of an international society better balanced and more democratic. It is essential to eliminate the scars left by exploitation and colonialism and to eradicate forever discrimination and the hideous practice of apartheid, he stated.

He termed today's world as one marked by serious international tensions. The centers of economic power attack the price of raw materials, increase the cost of industrialized products, raise the interest rates, establish protectionist measures and frustrate the economies of developing countries.

The arms race is incompatible with development, Sepulveda stated and stressed that the vulnerability of our production apparatus makes us victims of the price game, over which we have no control.

He added that the instability of the price of oil confirms the need for reordering the world economy and establishing programs of cooperation among us, the countries of the South which should not be subjected in any manner to political or ideological conditions.

The Mexican foreign secretary praised the Nonaligned Movement, Commander Fidel Castro and the chairman of the organization and prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi.

The Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference will end today, after 10 days of deliberations.

Colombian Foreign Minister

PA110402 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0146 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (EFE) -- Colombia today reiterated at the nonaligned summit its support for a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict and made the briefest reference in the conference to the issue of the Malvinas Islands.

Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, who heads the delegation to the first "summit" to be attended by his country as a full-fledged member, emphasized the so-called "spirit of Contadora," condemned "all foreign meddling in the area" and criticized the recent U.S.-Honduran joint military maneuvers.

The Colombian foreign minister made the briefest reference at the conference to the problem of the Malvinas Islands, mentioning it together with the Palestinian and Namibian problems and saying that "Colombia supports Argentina's claim over the Malvina Islands."

In a similar reference, Lloreda stressed "Bolivia's legitimate aspiration to have sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean."

The Colombian foreign minister referred to his country's admission to the Nonaligned Movement as the 100th member "after a broad debate and harsh controversy" and added that it was not the "fruit of a short-term decision but the result of a long process of political maturation."

"We have come to this appointment for peace," he added, "a peace that cannot be founded on the gloomy equilibrium of weapons but on a disposition toward concord, a peace based on respect for other people's rights according to Benito Juarez's definition."

Lloreda also spoke about the injustices that still exist in the world, asked for a "union for survival" and urged that the Nonaligned Movement return to the original thinking of its founders and "not to sacrifice its energies in digressions or in the defense of specific interests of each state."

"Political power," the Colombian said, "is no longer in Moscow or Washington but here in this room in New Delhi, because the big powers that still exercise economic power and military dominion no longer impose their will in regard to the big decisions."

Sudanese Vice President

LD111651 Kuwait KUNA in English 1209 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (KUNA) -- Sudanese Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib said Friday that his country has sent highly efficient Sudanese troops and other volunteers to Iraq to help Baghdad in its 30-month old war with Iran.

Sudan and North Yemen are the only two Arab states that committed regular armies to the war in addition to volunteers of whom Jordan also sent some.

At a press conference held here this morning At-Tayyib who is heading his country's delegation to the Non-aligned Movement adopt a new strategy to be [word indistinct] on preserving the independence of the member-states and stopping the interference by some non-members in the internal affairs of other members.

The Sudanese vice president said his country is exerting its best in the economic development projects with the cooperation of all friendly non-aligned member-states and other countries, but did not go into details.

Egypt and Sudan have recently entered in an economic integration agreement to boost Sudan's ailing economy.

[Words indistinct] relations with Ethiopia as 'semi-normal' saying that 'the Eritrean problem is an internal Ethiopian affair', thus departing from the traditional Sudanese policy of support for the 21-year old liberation struggle of the Eritrean people.

He added, however, that Sudan is suffering from economic problems resulted [as received] from the Eritrean problem due to the tens of thousands of Eritreans who fled to Sudan. An estimated half a million Eritreans have taken refuge in the Sudan since Colonel Mengistu's regime (?began its massive) campaign against Eritrea.

As for the Ethiopian-Somali (?differences), the Sudanese vice president said that "this [word indistinct] problem of [words indistinct] of confidence between the [words indistinct] and suggested that through negotiations, problems could be resolved before (?attracting superpowers' rivalries).

He affirmed that Arab and African mediation efforts are currently underway to settle differences between those two African countries who went to war in 1980 over the Ethiopian Ogaden Province which Somalia claims.

The Somali Government has [word indistinct] accused the Ethiopian Government of training and supporting anti-Somali [words indistinct] the Somali [word indistinct] regions.

Belize Delegate

LD111007 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0726 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Belize is for peaceful solving of disputes among nations, the head delegate of Belize, Vice-Premier Carl Lindberg Rogers, said here Friday.

The first speaker in today's general debate gave support to Egypt's proposal that an international conference be convened to discuss the problems of security for the non-aligned countries.

Rogers also came out in favor of democratization of international political and economic relations.

Pointing out that the present world economic crisis is not for a moment and will not pass away by itself, Belize's representative laid stress on the need to remove its deeper-going reasons by a structural reform in international economic relations.

Peru's Vice President

LD111233 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0808 GMT 11 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (PTI) -- The vice president of Peru, Dr Javier Alva Orlandini, regretted that Venezuela had not been made a full member of the movement and hoped that it would soon be admitted.

Addressing the plenary session of the nonaligned summit, he called for restructuring the present economic system to make it more equitable and just.

The growing economic inequalities, military intervention in other countries and nuclear arms race were threatening mankind, he added.

He criticised the protectionist policies of the developed countries and urged the non-aligned countries to unitedly fight to remove them.

Trinidad, Tobago Delegate

LD111227 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0812 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (TANJUG) -- The head of the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago, Errol Mahabir, considers that it is necessary to immediately remove the protectionist barriers in trade, stabilize raw material prices, reform the monetary system and increase the financial funds of institutions crediting the development of developing countries.

Speaking in the summit's general debate today (Friday) Mahabir urged the industrial countries' meet their obligation of allocating 0.7 percent of their GNP in aid to the developing countries.

Mahabir exmphasized that the Nonaligned Movement, in drawing inspiration from the noble goals of its founders, should now concentrate on the mobilization of the political will for an action by the entire international community towards overcoming the current economic and political crises, to the interest of mankind as a whole.

The general debate at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit is drawing to a close. In the course of the past four days 78 heads of delegations addressed the conference.

Around ten speakers are expected to take part in today's debate. The summit will also be addressed by representatives of observer countries.

Vanuatu Delegate

LD111254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0829 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (TANJUG) -- The Deputy Prime Minister of Vanuatu Sethy Regenvanu has called for Movement of Non-alignment to maintain its consistent non-bloc character.

He warned summit participants that there are still territories and peoples in the Pacific who desire independence, expressing the hope that the population of New Caledonia would, perhaps as early as next [word indistinct] be able to decide themselves on their own future.

Speaking of his island country in the South Pacific he said it was small both in size and in the number of inhabitants but, he added, the desire to contribute to the achievement of the principles and goals of nonalignment was incomparably great.

The address given by the head of the delegation of the youngest member of the non-aligned family was greeted warmly in the plenary session of the summit. He was the last speaker to represent the movement's full members.

Togolese Foreign Minister

LD111341 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0838 GMT 11 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi March 11 (PTI) -- The foreign minister of Togo, Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, regretted that the situation in Namibia had considerably deteriorated and the racist regime of South Africa had continued to defy the world opinion.

Addressing the Seventh Non-aligned Summit Thursday, he said the Non-aligned Movement should do everything possible to mediate for the release of freedom fighters in South Africa, including Mr Nelson Mandela.

There should be an immediate settlement to the Namibian problem he stressed.

Mr Ahianyo said the New Delhi summit should try to preserve the policy of independence and solidarity and help solve all problems through negotiations.

Venezuelan Delegate

LD111359 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0909 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Venezuela and Guyana hope that they will soon be able to bring to the movement of nonaligned good tidings of the settlement of their border dispute on mutually acceptable foundations.

This was said by Venezuelan special presidential foreign-affairs adviser Parez Guerero speaking in the general debate at the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi on Friday.

He added that he hoped that other countries having mutual disagreements and disputes would follow the example of neighboring Venezuela and Guyana.

Venezuela, faithful to the principles of nonalignment, applied for full membership of the movement in its desire to share the responsibility in the settlement of the problems of the modern world, Guerero stressed. However, since it does not want its justified request to cause difficulties at the summit, Venezuela has decided to defer the question of admission until such time as the movement's members deem it appropriate to admit it to their ranks, the Venezuelan representative added.

Puerto Rican Socialist Leader

LD111455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1024 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (TANJUG) -- President of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party Pedro Grant has stated that his country is the "most developed colony of the largest imperialist power" and that it sees the Non-aligned Movement as a "vital force for struggle against all forms of exploitation and domination, above all, against imperialism."

Speaking in the general debate on Friday, Grant asked for solidarity and concrete non-aligned action. He pointed out that the U.S. authorities have lately stepped up their pressures and that many Puerto Ricans have been jailed and some even taken to U.S. prisons.

Grant said that the U.S. military installations and bases in Puerto Rico today serve as the starting points for U.S. interventions.

He condemned U.S. pressures and economic blockade of Cuba and expressed full support to the Cuban revolution and Fidel Castro.

S. African Nationalist Leader

LD111621 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1038 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (TANJUG) -- Announcing that the liberation movement of Azania [South Africa] is deeply committed to non-alignment, John Nyati Pokela pointed to attempts to bring about an artificial division of the non-aligned under the external influence of "a hegemonistic power".

The leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) stated today, Friday, that PAC condemns imperialism because it supports the racist regime in South Africa. He added, however, that PAC did not receive any directives from any other side but maintained a position of strict non-alignment.

Speaking of the PAC struggle against the racist regime of Pretoria and the many persecutions and crimes perpetrated against the fighters and the Black population, Pokela called on the summit and international opinion to seek the liberation of political prisoners in South Africa.

Pokela turned the attention of the summit to the forthcoming trials in South Africa of mass organisation leaders, including the president of the Association of African Journalists, the secretary of the fisherman's trade union and a number of leaders of the "unity of youth" movement.

The leader of PAC expressed his greatest respect for, as he said, the great men of history and the founders of the Movement of Non-alignment -- Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir, Nkrumah and Nyerere. He said that the inspiration of those great men had instilled him with strength during his 13-years of imprisonment in the South African "Robin Island" prison, where he had been detained with other anti-apartheid fighters.

Ecuadorean Delegate

LD111753 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 11 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, March 11 (PTI) -- Ecuador has called for a declaration by the Seventh Non-aligned Summit urging all member-states to adhere to the principles of peaceful settlement of disputes among them and pledge non-aggression.

Peaceful co-existence, struggle for assertion of peace, development and establishment of international economic collaboration and cooperation was not possible while territorial disputes and conflicts persisted among non-aligned countries, Galo Garcia Feraud, leader of this country's delegation told the seventh summit here.

Mr Feraud said his government was deeply concerned over such disputes in all regions endangering stability, independence and security of the states.

Among the problems awaiting urgent solution was the one between Ecuador and Peru, dating back to the time of their decolonization, force was used and Ecuadorian territory occupied depriving his country of the Amazonian territories he said.

In keeping with Ecuador's general approach to these problems, Mr Feraud demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces in Afghanistan, Lebanon, Cyprus, Kampuchea, Namibia and any other territory where occupation forces existed.

He called for renewed non-aligned initiative to end the Iran-Iraq war and other conflicts.

Turning to conflicts and warlike acts in Central America and the Caribbean, Mr Feraud said the seventh summit should urgently call upon all parties to enter into direct negotiations and reach a peaceful settlement.

On the economic front, the proposed bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation among developing countries horizontally and in the global context seek the well-being of all nations including industrialized states.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister

LD111750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 11 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, Mar 11 (PTI) -- Prof Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister and leader of the Indonesian delegation, said that internal differences and "diversity in ideological orientation" should not be allowed to affect the unity of the Nonaligned Movement.

"We must especially guard against any attempt to draw our movement into conflict situations primarily inducted by or reflective of great power rivalry and contention and make every effort to preserve our authentic, non-bloc character," he said.

Listing the achievements of the movement, Prof Mokhtar said, they had imparted an "unrelentive drive" to the decolonisation process and contributed towards ameliorating the sharp polarization of the world into two hostile, armed camps. Global awareness had been raised to the glaring inequities in the international economic system.

Despite the "manifold contributions of our movement into the matrix of world politics", however, the world was today torn by political conflict and economic disorder and "gripped by a pervasive sense of insecurity and common vulnerability".

Prof Mokhtar reiterated support for Namibian independence and for the Palestinian right to establish their own sovereign state.

The situation in Afghanistan, he said, affected peace and stability in the region and "impacts negatively on the resolution of their issues of worldwide concern".

There should be a comprehensive political solution of the problem on the basis of the withdrawal for foreign troops. The movement should lend its "full weight" to the efforts of the UN secretary general to find a negotiated solution to the problem.

Turning to South-East Asia, Prof Mokhtar regretted the denial of the "legitimate seat within the movement to Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk. [quotation marks as received]

A solution to the Kampuchean problem was urgent not only for the sake of the long-suffering Kampuchean people, but for transforming South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability and mutual cooperation, free from great power contention and intervention.

Speaking about the world economic situation, Prof Mokhtar said, they should reaffirm their determination to get the global negotiations stated. Measures should be taken to bring about a significant improvement in commodity prices and earnings.

In the international monetary and financial fields, a set of measures was required to speedily enlarge the liquidity and financing ability of developing countries.

In this connection, he referred to the recent decision of the IMF to increase its quotas and said it was "still far from meeting the liquidity gap".

Prof Mokhtar lent support to the call made by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi at the inaugural session for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development.

Bolivia's Foreign Minister

LD112128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2021 GMT 11 Mar 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, Mar 11 (PL) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde put forward before the 7th Nonaligned Summit his country's demand for a free, sovereign and direct outlet to the Pacific.

He said that this demand is backed by different international forums and said that his government is determined to obtain a solution through peaceful means.

Velarde spoke about the arms race and recalled that 30 years ago, Hernan Siles Zuazo, who is once again his country's president, asked in the UN General Assembly that military spending be used for peaceful ends.

In his speech Velarde expressed satisfaction with the report presented to the summit by Cuban President Fidel Castro, who hailed the resumption of the democratic process in Bolivia as a manifestation of the positive changes that are taking place in Latin America.

In tackling different topics of the international situation Velarde called for an immediate, just and peaceful settlement.

He also demanded full respect for the sovereignty and independence of the Central American states and reaffirmed Bolivia's support for the complete fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties for the return to Panama of sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

In referring to his country's internal situation he said that the main problem faced by the new constitutional government is the grave economic crisis caused by the military dictatorships and said that this is today the biggest challenge.

YAR PRESIDENT ADDRESSES FINAL NONALIGNED SESSION

GF121417 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Speech delivered by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the final session of the nonaligned summit in New Delhi on behalf of the Asian group in the Nonaligned Movement on 12 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Mrs Indira Ghandi, the prime minister of India and chairman of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, Your Majesties and Excellencies, leaders of the nonaligned countries: It pleases me, in my name and in the name of the government and people of the YAR and on behalf of the kings and presidents of the Asian group in our movement, to express the sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the conclusion of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

The success of the conference is attributed to your wise administration and to the sincere and wonderful efforts you made in preparing for the summit, not to mention the pioneering role that played by your government in crystallizing the main concepts and principles of the Nonaligned Movement which will remain in our view just as it was meant to be by its founders Nehru, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir and Tito. This is a movement founded for the purpose of safeguarding international peace and security and for the reinforcement of the independence, sovereignty and stability of countries and their dignity and economic structure. Such things cannot be achieved unless disagreement is narrowed, gaps between countries are filled and dialogue replaces confrontation in relations among countries.

We express our sincere welcome to the new member-states who have joined the Nonaligned Movement. I hereby declare in the name of the Asian group in the movement and in the name of the government and people of the YAR our absolute commitment to the resolutions that have been reached during our conference. We promise to exert all the necessary efforts for implementing them.

Finally, we express our gratitude and appreciation to the government and people of India for their good hospitality and warm welcome.

TANJUG LISTS NONALIGNED DELEGATION LEADERS

LD082047 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 8 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 8 (TANJUG) -- Delegations of the countries, full members of the Nonaligned Movement, at the seventh summit are headed by:

1. Algeria: President H.E. Chadli Bendjedid
2. Angola: President H.E. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos
3. Argentina: President H.E. Major General (Retd) Benito Antoni Reynaldo Bignone
4. Bahrain: Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa Ibn Salman al Khalifah

5. Benin. President H.E. Mathieu Kerekou
6. Bhutan: King His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuk
7. Botswana: President H.E. A.M. Mogwe [title as received]
8. Cape Verde: President H.E. Aristides Maria Pereira
9. Comoros: President H.E. Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane
10. Congo: President H.E. Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso
11. Cyprus: President H.E. Spiros Kipriánou
12. Djibouti: President H.E. Hassan Gouled Apidon
13. Egypt: President H.E. Muhammad Husni Mubarak
14. Ethiopia: Chairman H.E. Mengistu Haile Mariam
15. Guinea: President H.E. Dr Ahmed Sekou Toure
16. Guinea-Bissau: President H.E. Joao Bernardo Vieira
17. Guyana: President H.E. Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham
18. Kenya: President H.E. Daniel T. arap Moi
19. Jordan: King His Majesty Husayn ibn Talal
20. Kuwait: Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah
21. Lao PDR: President H.E. Souphanouvong
22. Liberia: President H.E. Dr. Samuel K. Doe
23. Madagascar: President H.E. Didier Ratsiraka
24. Maldives: President H.E. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
25. Mozambique: President H.E. Marshal Samora Moises Machel
26. Nepal: King His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev
27. Nicaragua: Commandant of the Revolution H.E. Commandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra
28. Niger: President H.E. General Seyni Kountche
29. Pakistan: President H.E. General Mohammed Ziaul Haq
30. Palestine Liberation Organisation: Chairman H.E. Yasir 'Arafat
31. Qatar: Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalfia ibn Hamad al-Thani
32. Seychelles: President H.E. France Albert Rene
33. Sierra Leone: President H.E. Dr Siaka Probyn Stevens
34. Somalia: President H.E. Mohamed Siad Barre
35. Sri Lanka: President H.E. Junius Richard Jayewardene
36. South-West Africa People's Organisation: President H.E. Sam Nujoma
37. Suriname: Acting president, C-in-C of the National Armed Forces H.E. Lieutenant Colonel D. Bouterse
38. Syrian Arab Republic: President H.E. Hafiz al-Asad
39. United Republic of Tanzania: President H.E. M. Julius Kambarage Nyerere
40. Uganda: President H.E. Dr Apollo Milton Obote
41. United Arab Emirates: President and ruler of Abu Dhabi His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan
42. Yemen Arab Republic: President H.E. Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih
43. Yemen PDR: Chairman H.E. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad
44. Yugoslavia: President H.E. Petar Stambolic
45. Zambia: President H.E. Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda
46. Afghanistan: Prime Minister H.E. Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand
47. Bangladesh: Chief Martial Law Administrator H.E. Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad
48. Ghana: Member Provisional National Defence Council H.E. Mrs. Anna Enims
49. Grenada: Prime Minister H.E. Maurice Bishop
50. Iraq: Vice President H.E. Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf
51. Jamaica: Prime Minister H.E. Edward Seaga
52. DPR, Korea: Vice President H.E. Pak Song Chol
53. Lebanon: President H.E. Amin al-Jumayyil (could not make it for the ceremony)
54. Iran: Prime Minister H.E. Mir-Hoseyn Musavi-Khamene'i
55. Lesotho: Prime Minister H.E. Dr. Leabua Jonathan
56. Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah: Vice President H.E. Major Jallud
57. Malaysia: Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed
58. Mauritius: Prime Minister H.E. Jugnauth
59. Morocco: Crown Prince His Highness Sidi Mohamed
60. Nigeria: Vice President H.E. Dr. Alex Ifeanyichukwu Ekwueme

61. Panama: Vice President H.E. Dr. Jorge Illueca
62. Peru: Vice President H.E. Dr. Javier Alva Orlandini
63. Sudan: First Vice President H.E. 'Umar at-Tayyib
64. Tunisia: Prime Minister H.E. Mohamed Mzali
65. Vietnam: Chairman H.E. Pham Van Dong
66. Zaire: Prime Minister H.E. Ciotyen Kengo Wa Dondo
67. UN: Secretary General H.E. Javier Perez de Cuellar
68. Zimbabwe: Prime Minister H.E. Robert Gabriel Mugabe
69. Belize: Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Honable Carl Lindberg Rogers
70. Oman: Deputy Prime Minister H.E. 'Abd al-Mun'in az-Zawawi
71. Singapore: Deputy Prime Minister H.E. S. Rajaratnam
72. Bolivia: Foreign Minister H.E. Dr Mario V. Dorado
73. Burundi: Foreign Minister H.E. Laurent Nzeyimana
74. Central African Republic: Foreign Minister H.E. Gervil-Yambala
75. Chad: Foreign Minister H.E. Idriss Miskine
76. Ecuador: Minister [of Government and Justice] and personal representative of the president H.E. Dr. Galo Garcia Feraud
77. Equatorial Guinea: Foreign Minister H.E. Apolinar Moiche Echec [name and title as received]
78. Gabon: Minister of State for External Affairs and Cooperation H.E. Martin Bongo
79. Gambia: Minister of External Affairs H.E. Lamin K. Jabang
80. Indonesia: Foreign Minister H.E. Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja
81. Ivory Coast: Foreign Minister H.E. Simeon Ake
82. Malawi: Minister for Southern Region H.E. E.C.I. Bwanali
83. Mali: Foreign Minister H.E. Alioune Blondin Beye
84. Malta: Foreign Minister H.E. Dr. Alex Sceberra Trigona
85. Mauritania: Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation H.E. Commandant Ahmed Ould Minnih
86. Rwanda: Foreign Minister H.E. Ngarukiyintwali Francois
87. Sao Tome and Principe: President H.E. Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa
88. Saudi Arabia: Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal
89. Swaziland: Foreign Minister H.E. Honable Richard V. Dlamini
90. Togo: Foreign Minister H.E. Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo
91. Trinidad and Tobago: Minister of Labor, Social Security and Cooperation H.E. Errol Mahabir
92. United Republic of Cameroon: Minister of State for Foreign Affairs H.E. Paul Donstop
93. Senegal: Permanent Representative to UN Massamba Sarre
94. Upper Volta: Ambassador of Upper Volta to Saudi Arabia H.E. Banba Demba
95. Cuba: President H.E. Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz
96. India: Prime Minister H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi

The names of delegation heads of the four newly-admitted countries -- Barbados, Bahamas, Colombia, and Vanuatu -- are to be transmitted later.

Saint Lucia, the movement's full member, did not send a delegation to the seventh summit.

Item 67 above pertains to the United Nations delegation.

NONALIGNED SUMMIT RESULTS REPORTED, APPROVED

LD170032 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, chaired today the joint session of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council Presidium, and the DRA Council of Ministers.

A report by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, regarding the participation of the DRA delegation in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference, held in New Delhi between 7 and 12 March, was read at this session and the activities of the delegation were approved.

Convocation of the above conference has great international importance in the present conditions and circumstances where the world is facing the aggressive imperialist policy and the threat of nuclear war.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council Presidium, and the DRA Council of Ministers, highly evaluated the activities of the DRA delegation to secure the unity of the Nonaligned Movement based on anti-imperialist and antimilitarist principles. They note that the results of the conference will play a noticeable role in safeguarding peace and security and in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism to prevent the danger of war.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council Presidium, and the DRA Council of Ministers fully approve the meetings and talks of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand with the heads of socialist countries, progressive countries, and other nonaligned countries. They point out that the talks carried out will assist the further consolidation of relations between the DRA and the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America on the basis of revolutionary solidarity.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council Presidium, and the DRA Council of Ministers expressed satisfaction with the talks of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand with Mrs Gandhi, prime minister of India, and Zail Singh, president of India. They believe relations between the DRA and India will be further strengthened. Appreciation also was particularly expressed for the good will and hospitality of the leaders of India.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo, the Revolutionary Council Presidium, and the DRA Council of Ministers regarded the participation and activities of the DRA delegation led by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand as an important and positive step in the continuation of the principled policy of the party and government. They point out that this is a major indicator of heightening the DRA's prestige in the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and in the international arena.

AMBASSADOR, MINISTERS RETURN TO KABUL 16 MARCH

LD170431 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to Moscow, arrived in Kabul today to perform certain official duties.

Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar, who had gone to the GDR for a friendly and official visit at the invitation of the GDR minister for foreign trade, today returned to Kabul. On his arrival at Kabul Airport, he said he had had useful talks about broadening trade ties between the two countries. He also visited the Leipzig international fair.

Education and Training Minister Faqir Mohammad Vaqubi, after a friendly visit of CSSR, returned to Kabul today.

BOMB DISCOVERED IN ASSAM; GOVERNOR'S REMARKS

BK161604 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] An unexplored bomb with a time device was recovered in the Bammuni Maidan market in the eastern part of Gauhati last night.

The Assam governor, Mr Prakash Mehrotra, said that doors are always open for talks with the Assam movememt leaders for a settlement on the foreigners issue. But he told PRESS TRUST OF INDIA in New Delhi that the talks can be resumed only after normalcy is restored in the state. Mr Mehrotra said that the law and order situation in the state has markedly improved during the past few weeks and the refugees have also started returning to their homes. The governor said people have realized the futility of violence and they desire peace and amity.

ARMY CHIEF BEGINS 'ROUTINE' TOUR OF ASSAM

BK170718 Hong Kong AFP in English 0700 GMT 17 Mar 83

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, March 17 (AFP) -- Indian Army Chief General K.V. Krishna Rao today began a tour of Assam as news reports said the movement leaders there were working out a new strategy to launch a fresh mass protest against immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal.

Gen Rao, who heads India's 944,000-strong infantry, is scheduled to meet the commanders of the Armed Forces in the sensitive border state before returning here Saturday.

The administration in Assam run by Premier Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party asked the Army Tuesday to take over full control of the state capital Gauhati and 17 other areas in the state. The Army was given wide powers to arrest, search, demolish any structure and shoot at sight anyone indulging in violence and arson.

A Federal Defence Ministry spokesman here described the visit by the chief of the Army Staff to Assam as "routine".

"There is nothing unusual in it (the visit)," Mohan Rao said.

Meanwhile, Indian news reports said the All Assam Students Union (AASU), which is spearheading the four-year-old protest against the immigrants had called a meeting in Gauhati on March 21 to chalk out a new strategy.

Informed sources said the new plan would first aim at forcing the state government to resign by noncooperation and then renew the mass protest demanding detection deportation [as received] of an estimated five million immigrants.

There is however apprehension that it would be difficult for top ranking leaders, who are moderates, to dislodge the militants who have taken over effective leadership in the middle and lower level of the movement during the past three months.

Meanwhile, the government admitted in the federal parliament today that the Armed Forces in Assam had opened fire on 206 occasions resulting in the deaths of 140 people during the past two months. The government, however, abstained from giving any figure on the death toll in the orgy of violence that engulfed the state during elections last month.

As many as 3,800 people are feared to have died in group clashes, massacres and police action, according to assessments based on local official reports. About 160,000 men from the state police and paramilitary units including about 25,000 Indian federal regular troops are now in the state, unofficial sources said.

The government in the parliament, however, admitted the presence of only 312 companies of state police and paramilitary troops. On an average, one company consists of 120 men.

The English language newspaper STATESMAN today said Mrs Gandhi would again visit the state later this month or early next month.

Meanwhile there were no fresh reports of violence from Assam today. Residents in Gauhati interviewed over telephone said the Army was in effective control of the city of half a million people.

RAO 'LIKELY' TO VISIT BEIJING AFTER TALKS

BK161739 Hong Kong AFP in English 1729 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] New Delhi, March 16 (AFP) -- Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao is likely to pay an official visit to Beijing later this year to return the visit paid to New Delhi by former Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua in June 1981, according to the English daily, THE HINDU, today.

The usually well-informed daily, published from Madras, south India, said the visit was expected to take place after the next round of Sino-Indian talks on the official level scheduled for July or August in New Delhi.

While the important issue of border adjustments would be left to the officials to tackle, Mr Rao's trip would be more of the nature of a courtesy call, the paper added.

Senior officials of the two governments have discussed their differences over the border during three rounds of talks held alternatively in Beijing and New Delhi since Mr Huang's trip to India.

The last round took place in Beijing in January. Both sides then admitted that they had been unable to make any significant breakthrough so far in resolving the frontier dispute which had persisted since the brief border war between the countries in 1962. But they also insisted that they were determined to keep up the dialogue while, at the same time, enhancing their relations in the fields of economy, trade and culture.

MINISTER ASSURES ARUNACHAL PRADESH ON FOOD SUPPLY

BK140618 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The defense minister has assured Arunachal Pradesh that the tonnage of airdropped food in the remote areas of the union territory will be maintained. He told the lieutenant governor, Mr H.S. Dubey, and the chief minister, Mr Geong Apang, that no one would be allowed to starve in the remote areas.

Mr Venkataraman told newsmen at Itanagar that the Indian Air Force will go in for new aircraft in place of the Dakotas to maintain the airdropping operations.

While the country is ready to face any eventuality from across the border, India is making all out efforts to normalize relations with China and other countries, he added.

MUSAVI COMMENTS ON OIL PRICE CUTS, NONALIGNED

LD161458 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Our correspondent reports that the Cabinet held a session this morning chaired by Prime Minister Musavi to review current issues in the country. After today's Cabinet session, the prime minister said in a press conference regarding the effects of the reduction in oil prices: The oil price cut will not have an immediate effect if it is carried out in a coordinated fashion, although this cut is not endorsed by us. This represents, in fact, a transfer of wealth from the owners of oil resources to oil trusts and cartels. And the reason for American and West European pleasure in this matter is its harmful effects on oil producing countries.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Musavi, would you tell us what issues and reports were discussed during today's Cabinet session and what bills and proposals were reviewed or approved?

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At the session, we heard Brother Velayati's analysis of the Nonaligned Conference [words indistinct] regarding the war imposed on our nation. He described the attempt to put forward a motion, without prior warning, for Baghdad to be the venue of the next conference. Iraq's efforts in this respect, [words indistinct] the promises and contacts made testify to the importance of the issue to Iraq and other countries.

In fact, relying on the uncompromising principles of the Islamic revolution and [words indistinct] and on the principle that our national and country are [words indistinct], our brothers had the last word, stating that our country does not joke or compromise with anybody -- this resulted in the approval of our request. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,249

LD161739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,249 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. During combat operations carried out in the past 24 hours on the country's southern fronts and in the Wal Fajr operational zone, heavy firing by our artillery units halted all activities of the Iraqi military. The forces of Islam, enjoying fire superiorty, defended their positions and brought under fire enemy construction work and trench-digging activities throughout the frontlines.

In the Abadan and Khorramshahr operational zones, our combatants opened fire on enemy positions on the other side of the Arvand Rud, destroying seven enemy trenches, killing at least six Iraqi servicemen, and setting fire to a jetty.

Our powerful forces based in the Mariva area yesterday brought enemy positions and fortifications in the vicinity of Panjwin, Khormal, and Roshan under intense fire. As a result, the enemy's artillery fire was silenced and his trench-digging activities were stopped. A vehicle carrying Saddamist servicemen was destroyed.

Exchanges of sporadic fire continued on the other western fronts and the combative units of Islam, defending their guarded areas, opened fire on the enemy's active artillery positions.

During the past 24 hours, the brave and courageous pilots of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while guarding the airspace of the Islamic homeland as they always competently and properly do, foiled the enemy's air aggression. Surface-to-air defense units, opening timely fire, chased away the intruding aircraft.

Enemy long-range weapons fire on the City of Abadan yesterday, destroyed two houses; seven compatriots were wounded.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FRIDAY PRAYERS LEADER EXPELLED FROM KUWAIT

GF161830 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 16, IRNA -- The Kuwaiti Government is stepping up its harassment of Iranian Muslims living in that country, including their expulsion. Gulam Reza Maulana, a Friday prayers leader in Kuwait, today was expelled on charges of supporting the Islamic Revolution and Republic of Iran, it was announced here.

Maulana, talking to an IRNA reporter here, said Iranians living in Kuwait, as well as the Muslims of Kuwait who support the Islamic Revolution, are subjected to oppression by the Kuwaiti Government at a time when Kuwait is providing aid to the ruling regime in Baghdad.

He also said the Kuwait police have prepared dossiers on supporters of the Islamic Revolution. Contained in his dossier, for which he eventually was charged, was his meeting with Iranian ulema and Imam Khomeyni.

Maulana briefed IRNA's reporter on the crimes of the U.S. lackey Saudi Arabia. He said Saudi authorities suppressed the shias of Saudi Arabia and destroyed their mosque. He also said that measures adopted by the Saudi Government were aimed at eradicating the influence of the Islamic Revolution in this country. He stressed that these useless efforts will bring the downfall of these regimes.

KHOMEYNI'S MEETINGS CANCELED 22 MARCH-5 APRIL

LD161326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Statement issued by Imam Khomeyni's office]

[Text] In His exalted name. The dear compatriots and the brave and martyr-nurturing nation are informed that, in accordance with annual tradition, all meetings of his great eminence the imam, may God lengthen his shadow, will be canceled from Tuesday, 22 March to 5 April. Those who have previous appointments should contact this office for new appointments on the basis of this delay.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, 16 March 1983

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES GUARDS MINISTER 16 MARCH

LD161332 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Mohsen Rafiqdust, minister of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Revolution and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

HEADQUARTERS TO IMPLEMENT IMAM'S DECREE MEETS

LD161346 Tehran IRNA in English 0903 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 16, IRNA -- Chief Justice Musavi-Ardabili Tuesday praised significant role of the members of the delegations dispatched to provinces to follow up Imam Khomeyni's 8-point decree.

Concerning achievements of the Islamic Revolution, in a joint session of the headquarters to follow up implementation of the imam's decree with members of the delegates, Musavi-Ardabili said that the Islamic Revolution completely differed from revolutions elsewhere.

Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi who was also present at the meet noted that an ever-increasing enthusiasm towards Islamic values was being felt in the country thanks to the efforts of these delegations. He stressed that to follow up infringements by the headquarters was necessary to battle the spirit of egotism.

The session was attended by head of the administrative tribunal, Imam Kashani, head of the general inspectorate Mohaqqeq-Damad and a number of other officials.

AZARBAYJAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS CLERGY'S ROLE

GF161600 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The combatant religious leaders of Marand, the governor and district governors of Marand, Jolfa and Mehdishahr, mayors, Ayatollah Malakuti, the representative of the imam in Azarbayjan and the Friday imam of Tabriz, the governor general of East Azarbayjan, and the Friday imams of Marand and Jolfa yesterday attended a 1-day seminar in the Marand governor's hall.

The Friday imam of Jolfa and Mehdishahr first gave a long speech on the importance of unity between the religious leaders and the people. The representative of the imam in Azarbayjan and the Friday imam of Tabriz then lectured the people present on the sacrifices of the Muslim leaders, the bravery of the martyr-nurturing and Muslim Iranians, and the role of religious men in the government of God. Malakuti also discussed the role of clergymen in an Islamic society, saying: Religious leaders are God's trusted and the guards of Islam and they have taken care of the dangers that faced Islam for 14 centuries.

The representative of the imam in Azarbayjan then insisted on the unity [word indistinct] which is the key of victory and asked the religious leaders to put aside their differences and to discuss them.

After the remarks of Ayatollah Malakuti, the Friday imam of Marand asked the religious leaders to help people keep their faith by propaganda and not to let them forget the important subject of war.

The seminar also discussed educational, social, and development problems. The proposals presented in the seminar were collected to be studied later.

The governor general of East Azarbayjan discussed the role of religious leaders in the Islamic Revolution: It is the result of the activities of our religious leaders that the name of our Islamic society is discussed in the international arena and this could not have happened without the aid and the leadership of the imam of the nation.

Taheri discussed the political situation in the province and said it is very desirable and satisfactory. Talking about the imposed war, he said: The United States after the experience of Vietnam and after losing its gendarme in the area, tried to find another gendarme in the form of Saddam.

He also said that at the Nonaligned Conference, the prime minister had repeated the same conditions for a cease-fire and now, if the superpowers and the reactionary leaders of the area are planning to keep Saddam, we will not retreat even one step until Saddam falls and an Islamic republic of Iraq is established.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' ATTACKED NEAR URUMIYEH

LD161923 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] According to a report received from the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada headquarters, the combatants of Islam launched a series of surprise operations last night to destroy positions and members of counterrevolutionary elements in the border region of (Beradust), to the west of Urumiyeh.

During these operations, the combatants of Islam succeeded in taking control of (Kani Kalan), (Halvan), (Fukki),)Budi), and (Balvan) villages. At least 25 hireling elements of the counterrevolutionary minigroups were killed. Many others were either wounded or fled.

In the course of these successful operations, which were carried out with the active participation of the Muslim and brave Kurdish tribesmen, two Muslim Kurdish warriors were martyred.

30 IRAQI SOLDIERS KILLED IN GUERRILLA ATTACK

LD122218 Tehran IRNA in English 1946 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Text] Ilam, March 12 IRNA -- Islamic combatants in a guerrilla attack on Friday penetrated Iraqi positions in the Mehran fronts, Ilam Province, killing more than 30 Iraqi mercenaries.

The Islamic defenders backed by heavy fire set fire to an ammunition depot, destroyed one tank, one personnel carrier and a 106-mm gun. Also in this attack 70 percent of the enemy bases in the Mehran sector were destroyed.

BRIEFS

AIR LINK WITH LIBYA -- Tehran, March 12, IRNA -- Mohammad 'Ali Nuriyan, civil aviation chief of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who at the head of a delegation visited Libya for talks on the civil aviation cooperation between the two countries returned (?home) today. Talking to reporters, he said that flights would resume between Tehran and Tripoli. Also the facilities of the civil aviation and flight control systems of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be provided for such flights. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 12 Mar 83 GF]